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Shultz Reaffirms Israel Ties

He Begins Talks On a Palestinian Peace Table Role

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, said today that he would begin talks with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on the role of the United States in the peace process.

Shultz, who arrived in Jerusalem today, said he would begin talks with Shamir on the role of the United States in the peace process. He said he would also begin talks with the PLO and the Jordanian government.

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Secretary of State George P. Shultz, left, was welcomed Friday by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel.

A senior American official said that the United States has no hard and fast preferences, but has begun informally "tossing around names" with the Jordanians and others to see if a consensus is developing.

Mr. Shultz, who is to go to Egypt and Jordan on Sunday, was in Jerusalem primarily to make a personal visit to Mr. Shamir. He placed a wreath against the new monument that depicts a sword pointing skyward surrounded by six granite blocks that form the star of David.

After delivering his speech, he went with Mr. Shamir, Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York, who is in the city on a visit.

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U.S. Prices Up 0.3% at Wholesale

April Rise Is Laid To Fuel Costs; Food Index Slips

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Big rises in gasoline and heating oil prices pushed up producer prices for finished goods by 0.3 percent in April, the largest increase since November, the U.S. Labor Department reported Friday.

But consumer food prices fell 1 percent, the fourth consecutive month they have declined.

Prices of finished goods now have risen 1.7 percent for the first four months of the year, but they are only 0.7 percent higher than in April 1984, because prices declined in several months.

The April increase of 0.3 percent, which would translate to an annual rate of 3.8 percent, represents the first time in 12 months when the producer price index has gained in two successive months. The rise in March was 0.2 percent, the Labor Department said.

Forecasters expect inflation will pick up at least modestly during the year, with finished goods prices climbing at a 2-to-3-percent rate before year's end.

But analysts do not expect petroleum prices to continue to rise for long, and they generally back predictions that the prices charged by producers for finished goods will increase by only about 1 percent for the entire year.

Gasoline prices jumped 9.5 percent and fuel oil prices 10.5 percent in April, but the prices of both remained about 5 percent lower than in April 1984.

The higher prices for petroleum products result from tighter supplies caused by cutbacks in refinery operation.

Spot market prices for gasoline peaked in the first half of April and have since fallen slightly. Heating oil prices peaked a few weeks earlier and have come down nearly 10 cents a gallon since then, according to the Energy Information Administration.

Most industry analysts say they do not expect a continued rise in prices, because the level of supplies still is high worldwide.

The decline in consumer food prices in April left that portion of the producer price index 0.7 percent lower than it was a year ago.

Finished goods prices other than for food and energy fell 0.1 percent in April after rising 0.5 percent in March.

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President Ronald Reagan considered an answer at a press conference on Friday outside Quehuiz Palace in Lisbon.

U.S. Might Abandon SALT-2, Reagan Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — President Ronald Reagan, ending his 10-day European trip, said Friday that there was strong evidence that U.S. compliance with the SALT-2 nuclear arms control agreement was "rather one-sided" and declared "there is no need for us to continue" abiding by its terms if Moscow violates it.

His statement was the strongest suggestion yet that the United States might let the unratified treaty lapse at the end of the year rather than disavow some nuclear forces to conform to the pact's limits.

At a news conference in Lisbon marking the end of his trip, the president said he has not decided which course to take.

He said his invitation for a meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, was still open if Mr. Gorbachev comes to the United States this fall for a United Nations meeting.

"So the ball is in his court, first to decide whether he's coming" to the United States "and then second, as to time and place for such a meeting if he is willing," Mr. Reagan said.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the president "wants Gorbachev to come to Washington."

Although Mr. Reagan campaigned in 1980 against the SALT-2 treaty, he announced after taking office that the United States would abide by the pact if the Soviet Union would do the same.

The treaty, which is due to expire Dec. 31, was signed in 1979 by Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union and President Jimmy Carter. It was not ratified by the Senate but both nations pledged to observe it.

To respect the treaty's limits, for example, the United States would have to retire a Poseidon submarine, which carries 16 missiles, each capable of carrying up to 14 nuclear warheads, when the new Trident submarine goes to sea in late September, armed with 24 multiple-warhead missiles.

The suggestion that the United States should abandon the SALT-2 treaty was first made by a group of conservative Republicans in the House of Representatives.

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Senate Approves Budget Limiting Military Outlays

By Jonathan Fuhringer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted Friday for a 1986 budget that would limit the increase in military spending to the inflation rate and would eliminate the Social Security cost-of-living increase for one year.

The victory for the measure, assembled by the Senate's Republican leadership and supported by President Ronald Reagan, required the vote of Vice President George Bush to break a 49-49 tie.

And the Republicans were that close only because they brought Senator Pete Wilson of California from a hospital to the Senate chamber to vote yes, a day and a half after his appendix was removed.

Mr. Wilson received a standing ovation when he entered the chamber in a wheelchair, dressed in a bathrobe and pajamas.

Right after the vote, Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the majority leader, began working to keep the package from unraveling, because under Senate rules it was still subject to amendment. It was possible, for example, that the Democrats would offer an amendment to remove the freeze on cost-of-living increases in the Social Security program of retirement benefits and disability payments.

The vote, which came at 1:45 A.M., ended months of work by Republicans in the Senate, led by Mr. Dole, who started work on a budget package in January. The debate in the Senate has lasted two weeks.

But the Senate vote is just one step, although an important one, in the long budget process. The House Budget Committee is expected to begin writing its own budget proposal soon, and it is expected to allow even less for the military budget, oppose any limit on Social Security cost of living adjustments and not terminate as many domestic programs.

The two branches would then try to work out differences in a conference committee.

Mr. Reagan's support of the Senate measure came despite reservations about both the military and Social Security provisions, according to White House officials. For the military budget, the agreement by the president appears to signal the end of the rapid buildup he has sought since taking office in 1981.

Before returning to the United States from Portugal, President Reagan called the budget victory "sweet," saying it provided "more than 90 percent of what we have asked for."

The original budget that Mr. Reagan sent to Capitol Hill in February presented the Republican-controlled Senate with some difficult political choices. It was a matter of priorities. Mr. Reagan's was military spending; the senators' was protecting programs with large political constituencies in their states.

The Republican legislators proved more resistant to White House pressures than some had expected, but whether the latest budget will strengthen them politically remains to be seen.

The political stakes of the budget battle are underscored by the finding of leading Republican poll-takers that the federal deficit, as a measure of people's concern about the economy, is emerging as a major issue and perhaps the key to the 1986 Senate elections.

"The thing that has surprised me is the extent to which in a relatively short time the deficit has become a major issue," said Richard Wirthlin, who does polling for the White House. "Eight or nine months ago I described the deficit as a closet issue. It never was there. About 1 percent or less would mention the deficit as the most important problem we face."

Now, he said, "it is the most frequently mentioned problem of a wide range of issues."

"The burden for action is clearly on the shoulders of the Congress," he said. "When we ask people who is responsible for the deficit, 30 percent say the Congress, 24 percent say the president. That has been very consistent."

While Mr. Reagan has been in Europe for the last week, some of the 22 Republican incumbents whose seats are open for election next year have used the Senate budget debate to assert their independence from the White House, going against the president's spending proposals on Social Security, the military and other issues.

But some Republican strategists questioned the long-range political wisdom of this, saying that while it might yield short-term benefits for a few senators, it could risk an important party asset: poll results showing that Republicans now are trusted more than Democrats to manage the economy.

"In my view," Mr. Wirthlin said, "the economy is going to be the driving force in the 1986 election. If it is doing moderately well, I think it will enhance the chances of Republican candidates."

In some cases, he added, "individual senators have been trading on very narrow interests and missing the possibility that if the total package doesn't reduce the deficit and strengthen the economy, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Tackling 'Human Factor' in Flying

U.S. Plans to Study Neglected Area of Aviation Safety

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Federal Aviation Administration has drafted a plan to tackle one of the big remaining problems in aviation safety, the performance of pilots and other humans in the industry.

The plan calls for pursuing a list of specific projects to address 30 "human factor" issues ranked in order of importance by a committee of experts.

Most of the projects are aimed at preventing pilot error, with emphasis on ensuring that the accelerated use of automated aircraft and ground equipment does not increase the workload in the cockpit.

"This is the first time that the FAA has taken a comprehensive look at the one link in the entire chain of aviation operations, the human being," said a spokesman, Dennis Feldman. "Previously, it has been mostly piecemeal."

Some projects advanced in the FAA blueprint already are being pursued in a limited way. Most will take a long time and hard-to-obtain funds to carry out.

Safety specialists said that the longstanding need for a comprehensive assault on the problem has been brought into sharp focus by two prime considerations.

One is that radical advances in automation have created a new environment that significantly changes performance requirements, particularly for pilots, but also for controllers and mechanics.

The other is that as the airline accident rate has dwindled, largely because of the greatly improved reliability of planes and ground equipment, human error, along with bad weather, has become a dominant cause of accidents.

From 1964 to 1984 the number of accidents involving large airliners dropped fairly steadily from 59 to 12. The major U.S. passenger carriers went 30 months without a fatal crash until an Eastern Airlines Boeing 727 hit a mountain in Bolivia in January.

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U.S. Indian Tribe Resisting Relocation of 10,000

By Iver Peterson
New York Times Service

YUKON TERRITORY, Alaska — As Roberta Blackgoat's children were born, their umbilical cords were buried in a corner of her sheep corral. It is a tradition that joins each member of the Navajo tribe to the land and to the animals that provide the food and clothing necessary for survival.

So it is too late now, Mrs. Blackgoat said, to ask her to move off the land where she was born and where her great-grandmother is buried. Congress may have given the land to her and the Navajo people.

"No, no matter what they are going to do, we are going to stay," she said. "No matter what they do, we are going to stay."

Mrs. Blackgoat delivered this remark in a quiet, determined tone at a lantern-lit meeting near Big Mountain, the heart of a traditional Navajo area that has been awarded to the Hopis under the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Act.

Her vow typifies the many problems faced by Congress in its faltering efforts to carry out the largest mandatory relocation of civilians since the internment of Americans of Japanese descent in World War II.

The law, enacted in 1974, seeks to settle a century-old land dispute between the Hopis and the encroaching Navajo tribe. The law divides 1.8 million acres (730,000 hectares) of land here in northeastern Arizona between the two tribes and requires members of each tribe who live on land apportioned to the other one to move.

Ten thousand of the Navajos, who are far more populous and scattered than the village-dwelling Hopis, have been identified as living on land apportioned to the Hopis and must move; fewer than 100 Hopis have found themselves on the Navajo side of the line, and most of them have already left.

But only 3,000 of the Navajos have been moved so far, and the deadline for voluntary departures expires in July. A year of forced relocations is supposed to follow until the expiration of the congressional deadline for completion, July 1986.

Officials in charge of the program concede that the final dead-



A Navajo meeting in Arizona to show support for tribe members facing relocation.

"If they come to push me out, I will say, O.K., it is better if you just kill me now, and leave me here," said a Navajo shepherd.

line cannot be met and that the law may have to be extended to 1992. If it is not, opponents of the partition fear, the remaining Navajos will be left without legal status after the expiration of the act and will be open to forcible expulsion by the police departments of the Hopis or the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Such a development, some Navajos say, would lead to violence on both sides, and some young Navajos appear to be preparing themselves for it on Big Mountain.

Members of the American Indian Movement, young men who are reviving warrior traditions and ceremonies, have established a "survival camp" in the area.

They speak ominously of the consequences of a forced removal, and they make veiled allusions to

the fatal shootings that followed their occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in 1890.

"We don't know what is going to come down this summer, but we are preparing ourselves spiritually for whatever happens," said Willy Scott, a leader of the movement.

"This is where we are going to take our last stand."

The cloud hanging over the relocation effort was summed up in a recent report by a subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives. The report has been widely read by critics of relocation as a warning of awareness in Congress that the full-scale removal of unwilling Navajos cannot go on.

The subcommittee's report enumerated many old complaints about the relocation program, including charges that Navajos who

were relocated are not receiving adequate counseling and that there is little progress on efforts to obtain 400,000 acres of new land in Arizona and New Mexico to compensate the Navajos for the 900,000 acres they will lose through partition.

Although most of those points have been well known, the congressional report has had a major impact because of its basic conclusion that the program is not working.

That conclusion was underscored last month when President Ronald Reagan appointed William P. Clark, former secretary of interior, as a special envoy to press the two tribes for a solution.

In his meetings with the Navajo leaders, who opposed the original Hopi call for partition and who want the program ended, or at least

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

AMERICAN TOPICS



FRONT-LINE FARE — Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, feeds C rations to the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, before a Capitol Hill luncheon. The rations were served to help mark the end of World War II in Europe.

CBS's Criticizes His Own Program

CBS may have "pushed too hard" in its 1982 television documentary that accused General William C. Westmoreland of falsifying intelligence reports on Communist troop strength in Vietnam, according to George Crile, who produced the program.

General Westmoreland dropped his \$120-million libel suit against CBS on Feb. 18. Mr. Crile told a conference of radio and television news directors this month that, while he considered the program factually accurate, if he had to do it over again he would try to include more of the context in which the general was operating as U.S. commander in Vietnam.

"It's clear the president wanted good news and was going to hear up anybody who didn't provide it," Mr. Crile said, referring to President Lyndon B. Johnson. "General Westmoreland was a patriot. He was trying to win the war. He was presumably acting in good faith. In a sense, I think we pushed too hard."

Mr. Crile said he was not elated by the outcome of the trial, in part because of the "human factor of sitting near General Westmoreland" in court. For 18 weeks and sharing the experience of being covered by the press.

Jackie Presser, president of the 1.9-million-member Teamsters union, received salaries from his various posts totaling \$530,000 last year, making him the highest paid labor union official in the United States. Lane Kirkland, head of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, the country's biggest union with 13.7 million members, was paid \$410,000.

The four-year term of General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, expires in June 1986. His successor is expected to be a navy man. No law says so, but the chairmanship has customarily

rotated among the three major services. General Vessey is an army officer; his predecessor was General David C. Jones of the air force. The leading navy candidate, according to Pentagon officials, is Admiral James D. Watkins, who as chief of naval operations already is one of the joint chiefs, and Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., commander of the Pacific fleet.

In another succession, The New York Times says it appears that when Judy Goldsmith, president of the National Organization for Women, runs for a second two-year term in July, her opponent will be Eleanor Smeal, who preceded Mrs. Goldsmith in the office. Mrs. Smeal, who headed NOW from 1977 to 1982, has since published a book, "Why and How Women Will Elect the Next President."

One-Way Ticket Stirs 2-City Fend

In 1982 a Fort Lauderdale, Florida, prostitute, given a choice of jail or a move to California, chose California. She was later arrested there five times for prostitution, according to Santa Monica's police chief, James Keane.

So when police in the Miami area arrested a man three times in six weeks, twice for indecent exposure and once for breaking a window, perhaps they should not have been surprised that he had a long criminal record and had been sent to Miami by Chief Keane, with Santa Monica paying the \$249 one-way air fare to Florida.

Chief Clarence Dickson of the Miami police said that Chief Keane's decision to "dump" the man on Miami was "unprofessional and dangerous."

"It could have been worse," said Joe Carollo, a Miami city commissioner. Santa Monica "could have sent us their police chief."

Chief Keane, asked about Mr. Carollo's remark, said, "I like his sense of humor."

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

House Panel Votes to Ban Aid to Rebels In Nicaragua

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Select Committee on Intelligence, meeting in secret session, has voted to continue a ban on all military assistance to the rebels in Nicaragua for an additional year.

The panel also rejected President Ronald Reagan's request to provide \$28 million in military aid to the insurgents. Republicans on the committee then offered an amendment allocating the same amount for nonmilitary purposes, but that also was defeated.

The votes came Thursday as the committee worked on the intelligence authorization bill for the 1986 fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. Most of the decisions were on a straight party-line basis, according to lawmakers who attended the meeting.

Debate in the intelligence committee focused on whether to continue the ban on military assistance to the rebels. That ban, which expires at the end of the fiscal year, is called the Boland amendment, after Edward P. Boland, the Massachusetts Democrat who first proposed it.

A proposal to remove the Boland amendment for another year was rejected 10-6.

Two weeks ago, Congress rejected proposals to provide \$14 million in aid to the rebels during the current fiscal year. But that outcome left many lawmakers unsatisfied and spawned a new round of discussions on Capitol Hill about possible compromises.

In addition, the recent visit to Moscow by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua stimulated support for some form of aid to the rebels.

Republican leaders are working on another aid package that they intend to offer later this spring, probably as an amendment to a supplementary appropriations bill. That proposal would allocate \$40 million to \$50 million to the rebels for a 16-month period — the rest of this year and all of the next one.

The aid would be nonmilitary, because the Reagan administration now acknowledges that military assistance could not make it through Congress. The White House still wants all aid to the rebels funneled through the Central Intelligence Agency, but the Republicans say they are uncertain whether they can enact such a proposal in the House, which the Democrats control.

■ **Ortega to Get East Bloc Aid**
Mr. Ortega said at the end of an East European tour Friday that new U.S. trade sanctions would severely affect his country's economy but that Soviet bloc states had pledged economic help. Reuters reported from East Berlin.

"The embargo will have a very serious effect on our economy," he said, "especially if you consider how dependent we are on spare parts and machinery from North America."

Mr. Ortega said that no political conditions had been attached to the Warsaw Pact aid, which he said would cover such areas as machine parts and medical goods.

"But we are not expecting abundance and a solution to all our problems from this," he added.

Mr. Ortega was to leave East Berlin later Friday and begin a tour of Western Europe, in which he was expected to seek support for ending the U.S. sanctions. He is to visit Spain, France, Italy, Sweden, Finland and Greece.

Mobile Missiles Have U.S. Officials 'Tied Up in Knots'

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has never proposed a ban on land-based mobile missiles, according to administration officials, despite his statement Wednesday that a Soviet mobile missile is clearly designed for a first strike and is undermining stability.

The reason why no ban has been proposed, the officials said Thursday, is that the administration remains deeply divided on the whole subject of land-based mobile missiles, apart from its common dislike of the Soviet missile, the SSX-24.

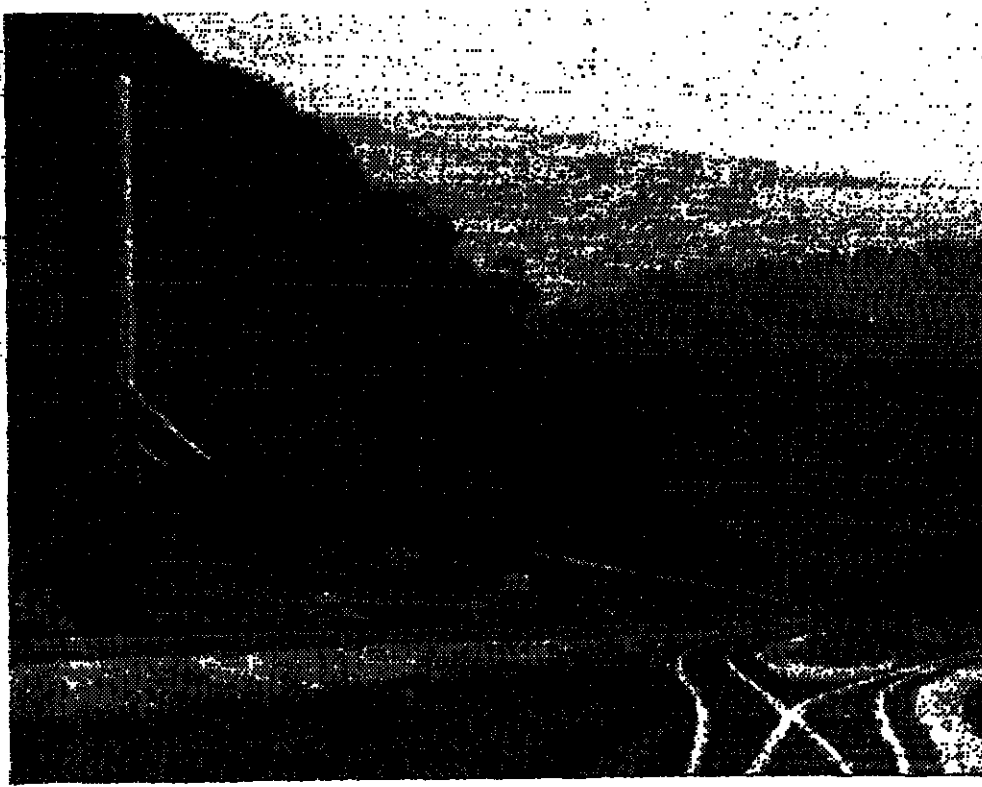
Some officials maintain that such missiles are good overall, because they are far less vulnerable than immobile ones; others argue that they are bad, because their numbers are difficult to verify.

The SSX-24, which Mr. Reagan singled out, is scheduled for deployment in silos next year, and the administration estimates that mobile deployment could follow some years later. Deployment in either form is permitted under existing arms limitation treaties.

Administration officials said that Mr. Reagan's statement about the SSX-24 took them by surprise. "You notice," a high official said, "that the president just raised the SSX-24 as a problem and did not propose banning land-based mobile missiles generally, because we've been tied up in knots on this issue for four years and we still are."

But despite the continuing internal arguments, the administration has taken the public position for over two years that land-based mobile missiles are good for "mutual stability," that both sides should move toward deploying them and that the United States will deploy its mobile missile, the Midgetman, in the early 1990s.

Administration officials said Thursday that the only additional point they could agree on was that the SSX-24, in particular, was bad for three reasons.



An illustration by the U.S. Defense Department of the Soviet SSX-24 mobile missile.

• First, they said the SSX-24's multiple warheads would be accurate enough to destroy hardened targets, such as missiles in silos; they acknowledged that the Midgetman would have the same ability.

• Second, they said the SSX-24 would give Moscow a greater number of accurate warheads, because it is being tested with between eight and 10 warheads, compared with the one warhead planned for the Midgetman.

• Third, they expect the SSX-24 to be deployed on railroad cars, which will give it more mobility and create greater problems of verifying its numbers under arms treaties than another Soviet mobile missile, the SSX-25, which is carried by tractor-trailer trucks.

A number of administration officials acknowledged Thursday that the door to the deployment of such missiles has been kept open over the years not by Moscow, but by Washington.

In the 1972 treaty on limiting strategic arms and in the 1979 unratified treaty, Moscow gave Washington the choice of whether to ban or allow these missiles. Both times, Washington chose to keep the door open.

In the second treaty the administration of President Jimmy Carter wanted to be able to deploy the multiple-warhead MX missile in some mobile form, and this view persisted into the first two years of the Reagan administration.

the single-warhead SSX-25. Officials acknowledged Thursday that this was because the administration originally intended to deploy the multiple-warhead MX as a land-based mobile missile.

The administration said further at the time that one good that could flow from the MX was that it could drive Moscow toward deploying land-based mobile missiles.

The idea was that they were "stabilizing" because they cannot be easily targeted and destroyed, and thus they do not have to be either used in a first strike or lost to the other side's retaliatory blow.

But Mr. Reagan decided to deploy the MX in silos and not in mobile form and to begin development of the smaller, single-warhead Midgetman.

"At that point, it was too late for us to go back to the Russians and say, 'April fool, everything we've been saying until now is wrong, and you have to stop doing what you're doing because we're not going to do it any more,'" an administration nuclear expert said.

The general attitude toward mobile missiles remains favorable in the administration, because like submarine-launched missiles they do not have to be either used or lost in a first strike.

But officials said the problems began when it came to acting on this thinking. The air force in general continues to be cool toward the Midgetman because of its potentially high cost and its depiction by some as an alternative to the MX.

Also, military planners on the Joint Chiefs of Staff are said not to like the land-based mobile missiles, both because those in the Soviet Union cannot be targeted by U.S. missiles and because it is difficult to verify exactly how many the Russians might have. They are joined in this concern about verification by officials who argue that deploying mobile systems that cannot be adequately verified would put an end to arms limitation treaties.

More Mayors Kidnapped in El Salvador

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — Leftist guerrilla forces, in the face of a deteriorating military position, have sharply increased attacks on the civilian authorities in small towns and villages of eastern El Salvador, the government said.

The Salvadoran Army reported Thursday that 10 mayors have been kidnapped and two killed by insurgents since the beginning of the year; six were abducted in the last two weeks.

Also since January, the army calculated, 32 town halls have been sacked or burned by guerrillas, mostly in rural areas of longstanding guerrilla strength in the eastern provinces.

Guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, the rebel umbrella organization, frequently have taken over small town halls and destroyed government installations or records in their five-year war to take power in El Salvador.

But the Salvadoran Army and diplomatic sources described the capture and killing of mayors as a departure for the movement, which usually has sought to gain the broadest possible support among the populace.

Major Carlos Aviles, the army spokesman, said the recent attacks against mayors reflect inability by the guerrillas to confront the army directly. His comments fit a pattern of increased confidence by the Salvadoran Army and its U.S. advisers that leftist forces have been doing poorly on the battlefield for the past year.

■ **Conflict Over Meeting**
Mr. Duarte said Wednesday that leftist guerrillas have agreed to hold a "private conversation" with his government in an effort to reopen peace talks stalled since November. But rebel representatives denounced the statement as "misleading." United Press International reported from San Salvador.

Mr. Duarte said at a press conference Wednesday, "We will talk without the press, without news, without making any scandals, sitting alone to see if we can find the path." He said that mediators from the Roman Catholic Church would be present.

But José Mario López, a rebel official, said in a statement read Thursday over commercial Salvadoran radio stations that "Duarte is breaking the process of dialogue between the government and the front with his irresponsible actions."

"The latest expression has been the culmination of distortions," he added.

Mr. López, however, did not deny that the rebels had agreed to a private meeting.

Lagos Remains Most Expensive City In World; Belgrade Is the Cheapest

United Press International

GENEVA — Lagos is still the world's most expensive city for U.S. executives overseas, but most other foreign cities are now cheaper than New York because of the strong dollar, according to a global survey.

Belgrade, at 40 points on the index, ranked as the cheapest of the 91 cities surveyed by Business International SA to assist U.S. corporations in determining living allowances for foreign-based executives.

Lagos at 146 points on the index took top place for the fourth consecutive year, with Tokyo next at 118 points, Tehran at 116 and Cairo 114.

All other foreign cities have become cheaper in relation to New York, which the index ranks at 100 points, because of the strength of the U.S. dollar, according to the survey, which was based on foreign-exchange rates during the week of Jan. 24 to 31 of this year.

Oso was the most expensive European city with a rating of 87, followed by Zurich, 75, and Geneva, 74. The cheapest West European city was Lisbon at 53 points.

Comparisons were based on prices for food, household supplies, personal care items, tobacco, utilities, clothing, domestic help, recreation and entertainment, and transportation. Rents were not counted.

The most expensive cities were: Lagos (146 points), Tokyo (118), Tehran (116), Cairo (114), Chicago (102), San Francisco (101), New York and Taipei (100), Los Angeles and Washington (99), Boston (98), Houston and Libreville, Gabon, (97), Miami (96), Singapore and Abu Dhabi (95).

Ratings of other leading cities were: Asia: Bangkok (66), Bombay (54), Hong Kong (82), Manila (65), Sydney (84), Europe: Amsterdam (63), Athens (65), Brussels (62), Frankfurt (65), London (63), Madrid (58), Paris (70), Rome (68), Stockholm (71) and Vienna (72).

Latin America and Canada: Buenos Aires (58), Caracas (50), Lima (51), Mexico City (65), Montreal (81), Rio de Janeiro (46) and Toronto (78).

New Antihistamine Drug Receives U.S. Approval

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has announced approval of the first antihistamine drug to be sold in the United States that relieves sneezing and runny noses without causing drowsiness.

The drug, chemically known as terfenadine, will be available by prescription only. The drug, already sold under the trade name Seldane in more than 20 countries, is the market leader in several of them, including Canada and Britain, a spokesman for Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc. of Cincinnati said.

Seldane will be available in pharmacies across the United States within a month, to be administered in twice-daily pills at a cost ranging between \$1 and \$1.40 a day, according to the company.

The agency noted Thursday that Americans spend more than \$500 million yearly for relief from seasonal allergic rhinitis.

Inhalation pollen from trees or weeds can trigger an immunological reaction that releases a histamine, which produces such symptoms as runny noses, sneezing, tears and itchy noses and eyes.

Antihistamine drugs, first introduced in 1946, block certain receptors to these substances, but the

Father, at Son's Trial In U.S., Admits to Killing

New York Times Service

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana — The father of a 20-year-old man on trial for abducting and wounding a woman athlete has admitted that he himself shot and killed the woman's would-be rescuer.

He also told the jury on Thursday in Madison County District Court that he had engineered the kidnapping so his son would have a woman with him in the mountains, where the father and son were living.

Donald B. Nichols, 54, said he had shot Alan Goldstein, one of the searchers looking for Karl Swenson, 23, a member of the U.S. Olympic biathlon team, the day after Miss Swenson was kidnapped last July 15.

The son, Daniel Nichols, is charged with homicide, kidnapping and aggravated assault. The father is to be tried later on the same charges. The two fled after Mr. Goldstein's slaying at a mountain camp and were captured five months later. Miss Swenson was wounded while chained to a tree at the camp and was rescued several hours later.

Steven Ungar, the son's defense attorney, has asserted that the son was dominated and brainwashed by his father, who had rejected society and its rules and had established his own brand of "mountain policy."

Under cross-examination by the prosecutor, the elder Mr. Nichols said he had his son go home to the area near the resort town of Big Sky, Montana, to find a woman for the son. He said his son was fully aware of how the woman would be captured. Later, contradicting himself, he said, "The woman was for both of us, but was originally my idea."

Edmond O'Brien, 69, Actor On Stage and Screen, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Edmond O'Brien, 69, an Academy Award-winning actor whose 35-year movie career took him from leading roles in the 1940s to weather-beaten character parts in the 1970s, died Thursday in Inglewood, California.

He had been suffering from Alzheimer's disease.

Mr. O'Brien received his first real recognition in 1949 as the federal agent who infiltrated James Cagney's gang in "White Heat." It was his performance as the sycophantic Hollywood press agent, Oscar Muldoon, in Joseph L. Mankiewicz's "Barfoot Confessions" that won him an Academy Award in 1955 as best supporting actor.

Mr. O'Brien was born in Brooklyn. He enrolled at Fordham University, but dropped out after a year to accept a scholarship from the Neighborhood Playhouse. He was given a part in John Gielgud's American tour of the company's modern-dress version of "Julius Caesar" and in 1937 joined Orson Welles's Mercury Players. In 1939 he went to Hollywood.

He returned to New York and stage work in a number of notable plays in the early 1940s, including "Romeo and Juliet" with Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh. In World War II, he joined the army and appeared in Moss Hart's 1943 air force show, "Winged Victory."

It was after the war, when Hollywood adopted the film-noir style, that he became a major star, with his roles in Robert Siodmak's adaptation of Hemingway's "Killers," "D.O.A.," George Cukor's "Double Life" and "White Heat."

Later Mr. O'Brien began to play more character roles, including the grizzled frontier editor in John Ford's "Man Who Shot Liberty Valance." He was nominated a second time for an Academy Award for his role as an alcoholic senator in "Seven Days in May," but did not win.

Theodore Sturgeon, 67, Science Fiction Writer
LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Theodore Sturgeon, 67, a prolific science fiction writer credited with humanizing the genre at a time



Edmond O'Brien

when it was obsessed primarily with wars between worlds, died Wednesday in Eugene, Oregon.

Adrian Paulsen, 82, Amateur Athletic Leader
LONDON (Reuters) — Adrian Paulsen, 82, life president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, died Wednesday in the Netherlands. A former world record holder in 1925 in the filled distance of 500 meters, he held various posts in the federation over a period of 33 years.

"They killed my father," Mrs. Moran said, weeping as her husband led her from the packed courtroom.

As marshals led him out of the Broward County Courthouse, Mr. Gilbert said the term amounted to a death sentence for him.

"Is this justice?" he asked. "He's numb right now," said his lawyer, Harry Gullin, adding that he would appeal the conviction.

Mr. Gilbert had testified that he

shot his wife twice in the head out of compassion. He called the police and surrendered after the shooting.

Mrs. Gilbert, who was killed March 4 in the couple's condominium apartment, was stricken from brain degeneration caused by Alzheimer's disease.

The prosecutor, Kelly Hancock, had urged jurors to ignore pleas for compassion, saying that the shooting was premeditated, cold-blooded murder.

Florida Man, 75, Found Guilty in 'Mercy Killing' of Wife

The Associated Press

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — A 75-year-old man has been convicted of murder in the "mercy killing" of his wife of 51 years to end her suffering from Alzheimer's disease, and says his mandatory 25-year prison term amounts to the death penalty for him.

It's the end of my life," said Russell Gilbert after the jury on Thursday convicted him of first-degree murder. "What is left? You think I'm going to live over 100?"

Jurors said the case was difficult because state murder laws forced them to ignore the sympathy they felt for Mr. Gilbert.

Witnesses testified that Emily Gilbert, 73, had begged to be allowed to die. She also had suffered from osteoporosis, a painful bone disintegration.

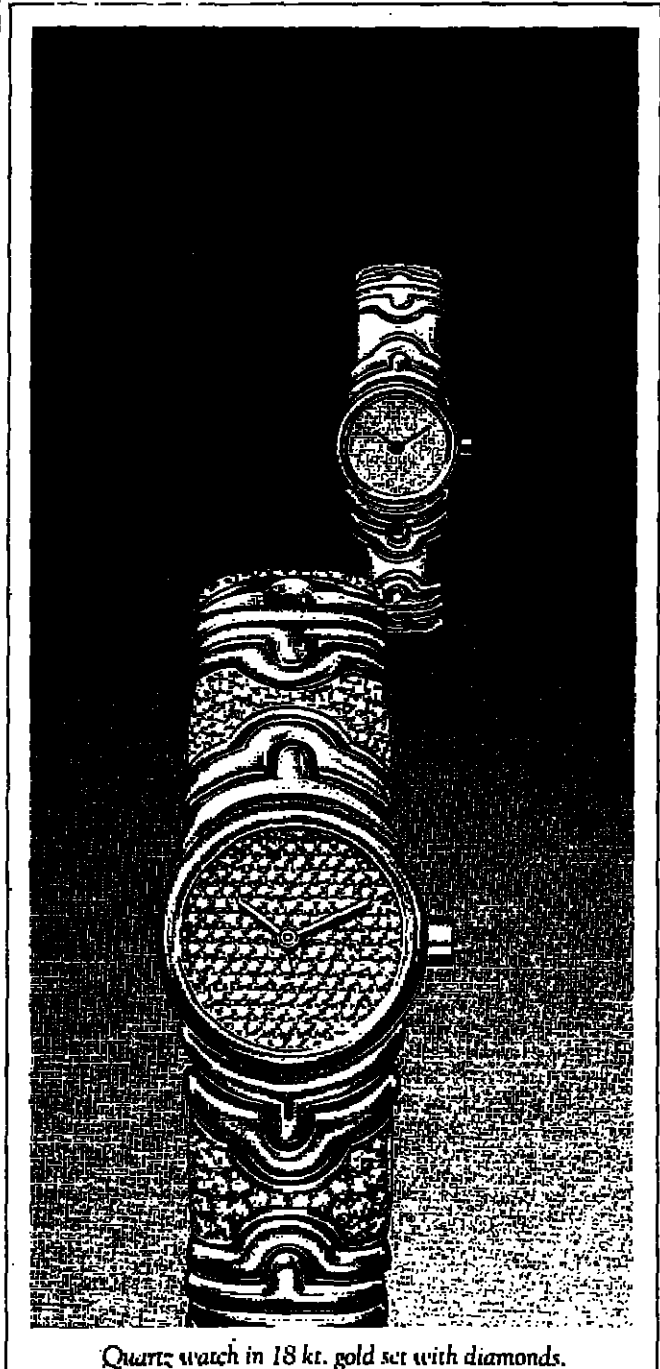
Mr. Gilbert sat stoically, but his only child, Martha Moran, burst into tears when the verdict was read after five hours of deliberation.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

While Statesmen Quail

Most rich countries want international negotiations to reduce barriers to trade. France's refusal to agree to a date for starting a fresh round makes Mr. Reagan a bit glum and Mr. Mitterrand a trifle cocky. It is doubtful whether this will affect the present economic climate one way or the other.

These negotiations are slow — the last round took six years — and their effects are even slower. This is an argument for starting sooner rather than later, but six or twelve months here or there is not going to make or break the world economy. The Reagan thesis is that an early date is essential to blunt the new protectionist drive in Washington. But those lobbies are not that simpleminded. They know that the benefits of a new round would not be felt in their constituencies before the 1990s, and what interests them are profits and elections in the 1980s.

It is also doubtful if the political gains and losses will be great. Mr. Mitterrand hopes that his refusal to be pushed around by the Americans will stand his party in good stead in the March 1986 elections. But political memories are short, and he may have a good deal of bad economic news to face before he goes to the polls. Mr. Reagan can hardly lose much. He has no election to go into.

Many arguments against an early start were poor, particularly those seeking to shield agricultural protection from the negotiations. The European Community's policy has paid some farmers handsomely but cost Europe dear. At present it absorbs at least 10 times the amount its members feel able to pay their European social fund to support job creation and training for the unemployed — a vastly superior endeavor. America, too, is spending huge sums ineffi-

ciently to protect farmers, although it promises (or threatens, according to the farm lobby) radical reform. Japan is similarly profligate, and is doing little about it. If trade talks cannot aim to reduce competitive farm support, one might as well go home.

Another source of reluctance stems from fears that the new round will concentrate too heavily on freeing up trade in banking, insurance and information technology where, at great loss to the public, liberalization has not gone far but where it is alleged that America and Japan would scoop the pool. If countries are only going to liberalize in fields where they feel already fully competitive, again we could all pack up, because this is, ultimately, an argument against any freedom of trade at all. Every country is more competitive in some fields and less in others.

France has a more valid point when arguing that it is not the duty of the seven richest countries to decide whether and when a new round of GATT negotiations should start. That body has some 90 members, not just seven, and many of them doubt whether a new round would benefit them.

In countless OECD meetings the rich governments have pledged to roll back the obstacles erected in recent years to trade in the products the poor countries produce efficiently — ships and shoes and sugar cane, and textile goods and steel. When, ask the poor, is this rollback going to start? Economic statesmanship would dictate a quick start now, enabling the poor to buy more from the rich and pay their debts.

But statesmanship is in short supply as leaders quail before the supposed electoral power of the lobbies of the inefficient. INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Does Hanoi Want Respect?

The party is over in Vietnam, where American television networks have lent their cameras to a self-serving celebration of Hanoi's only real achievement: conquest. Parades make pictures. What got scant attention was the off-camera horror of unrelenting persecution of former comrades. Some victims risked their lives by talking to Barbara Crossette of The New York Times and other reporters. Their story is appalling, their fate a major obstacle to any reconciliation between Vietnam and the United States.

One category of victims is pilloried for middle-class origins, Western education or past involvement with Americans. Ten years after its conquest of the South, Hanoi concedes that it still holds 10,000 people in "re-education" camps, but the actual number is probably 40,000. Reporters who were admitted to a special visitors' center were blandly told that the prisoners clamor to remain in detention. Then why keep these camps off-limits?

A second category of victims is accused of "backwardness" — insufficient zeal for Hanoi's Prussian brand of Communism. At least 5,000 people are held in five work camps. Outspoken Buddhists, Catholics and Protestants have been jailed or are under house arrest. Thich Tri Quang, the Buddhist monk

who did so much to discredit Saigon regimes, is an internal exile. So is Quang Do, a Nobel Peace Prize nominee in 1979.

Similarly consigned to jail or limbo are leaders of the South's Communist Party, whose agitations once swayed American hearts and minds. Their star fell with Saigon. Tran Van Ta, once commander of the Viet Cong forces, has not been seen since 1982. Another leader, Nguyen Thi Binh, was among the few scheduled to take part in victory celebrations. She never turned up, the cryptic explanation being that she was "out of the country."

All residents of Ho Chi Minh City live under the constant surveillance of neighborhood cadres. The penal system cries out for the United Nations probe sought by the Paris-based Vietnam Committee for Human Rights. Lending urgency to this plea are signs that Hanoi plans to step up its campaign to eliminate remaining traces of Southern heterodoxy.

The only positive gleam caught by the American cameras was the desire of Vietnam's leaders to reach out for American respect. They seem to be unaware that Hanoi has squandered its moral credit by conquests and oppressions. When those policies change, so will American feelings about reconciliation. — THE NEW YORK TIMES

Trans-Atlantic Confidence

President Reagan was at his best in his appearance before the European Parliament on Wednesday. It was the occasion for underlining the record of trans-Atlantic striving since the defeat of Nazi Germany, and he did it with modesty and some eloquence and a nice touch of history. His hecklers provided noisy evidence of American success in helping Western Europe to make itself unprejudicedly united, stable and democratic in the years since Europeans "wept in the rubble."

President Reagan offered his familiar views about Soviet power — in a tone sufficiently restrained to satisfy the broad European desire for no jostling. In almost simultaneous counterpoint, Mikhail Gorbachev was offering the Kremlin's perspective on the same sweep of history. His speech bristled with the pride in Soviet arms and the bitterness toward the West that commonly mark the Soviet attitude toward World War II. Even on a day that was bound to be given over to nationalistic celebration, however, the new Soviet leader was careful, as was President Reagan, to keep a door open for dealings with the other great power.

Forty years later the continent that was the center stage of World War II remains the great prize in the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is the place — Eastern

Europe as well as Western Europe — that is regarded as most worthy of being influenced by one or the other. For all of this time, the first aim of Soviet policy has been to weaken Europe's confidence in America; and the first aim of American policy has been to strengthen Europe's confidence. Fortunately, over the decades, the United States has kept the advantage. At least in the latter stages of the round that took place in the last week, we would say, Mr. Reagan more than held his own.

Beyond the atmospherics, Europeans are deeply interested in how the Soviet-American arms control talks at Geneva fare. The picture of Soviet-American reaching for agreement is a source of reassurance to them, and any accord would be warmly welcomed.

At the moment, the two sides have laid out initial positions that, from all accounts, are miles apart, and they are arguing them out before the public of Europe and, of course, the United States. The steadiness of Western public opinion is crucial to the Reagan administration's bargaining strategy in Geneva now. And that is precisely what President Reagan hopes has been earned by the 40-year record of American constancy that he has celebrated during his visits in Europe. — THE WASHINGTON POST

FROM OUR MAY 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: 'First President of the World'

WASHINGTON — Mr. James B. Harris, of New York, has sent to all the Embassies here a book poking fun at Theodore Roosevelt. The title is "The First President of the World," and the content is a speech supposed to be made in 1920 at The Hague by a delegate called Nik Deina, who is addressing a convention of all the nations of the earth, nominating Mr. Roosevelt for "the job of being President of the World Federation." Spelled backward the delegate's name becomes clearer. According to the speech, Mr. Roosevelt has the nomination "cinched." The point is made that his selection will result in all the armies and navies being placed on a peace footing, while Mr. Roosevelt is a man "to pull down any revolution."

1935: Illinois Poor Suspend Protest

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois — After announcing that they would "starve on the State House steps" unless they were provided with food at once, the army of hunger marchers who had descended on this city decided to disband [on May 10]. They announced before breaking up that they would return when the Illinois Legislature reconvenes [on May 14] to make another attempt to establish a relief program. The hunger marchers are hopeful that the Federal relief authorities will heed to their appeal that "the government of Illinois has failed. The politicians are playing politics with our misery." Federal relief is at present being withheld in Illinois because the State government has failed to agree on means of supplying its share.

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"We'd better tone this down or George III will sue us for libel..."

Too Much Politicking Befogged the Bonn Summit

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Despite the protests, President Reagan's trip to Europe worked out as a useful demonstration that the United States still gives prime concern to its Atlantic partners even though its Pacific link have greatly expanded. The value will be enhanced if the tour leaves the White House with more awareness that not everybody sees the world from the same perspective.

There was some sign of this happening in Bonn, Madrid and Strasbourg. A member of one summit delegation said that the Americans behaved like "pussycats" after the lionine roars that resounded from Washington in advance of the talks.

The American effort to extract a statement of approval for "star wars" was withdrawn, and the Europeans were left to wait for hours in line just to see the American delegation. They could participate in research coffee. They have only to bid for contracts financed by the United States.

The French block on agreement for world trade negotiations in 1986 was accepted, if not gracefully, at least without any table-pounding.

Especially, the previously advertised demand that America's partners speed up economic expansion "to take up the slack" due to slowing U.S. growth faded quietly away.

It seemed obvious that Mr. Reagan and his team were subdued because of the uproar over his thoughtless visit to the military cemetery at Bitburg. That put a damper on stern ideas about showing muscle to allies.

One little noticed result, obscured by the confrontation with France, was an unusual new agreement on basic economic policies. In order to avoid normally acrid haggling, it was decided that the Bonn communiqué should let each country state its own objectives in separate paragraphs.

They turned out to be a lot more the same, stressing the need to create jobs and fight unemployment, although without risking more inflation, to encourage small and medium-sized business and to break down "structural rigidities," which is mainly a euphemism for union-bashing.

A few commentators took the single theme to mean that Europe had converted to Reagan administration supply-side economics. It isn't really so. Nor does anyone imagine that the Europeans have the slightest chance of copying America's recovery by running up colossal deficits and covering them with a flood of foreign capital. For better or for worse, nobody else has that opportunity.

But there has been a reversal of attitudes away from the idea that governments should be the main economic actor and back to reliance on private initiative. This is an important swing in the cycle of Western opinion, and it does reflect a European shift toward economic conservatism enshrined in Reaganomics.

The convergence is a renewed force for Western cohesion. Unfortunately, it is being countered by a continuing rise in shortsighted national politicking, instead of producing a consensus for statesmanship to deal with problems beyond everybody's next election.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's insistence on the Bitburg visit was to gain immediate political advantage. And it is hard to find anything but desperation behind the obdurate stand on trade negotiations by President François Mitterrand, in the face of his party's dismal electoral prospects.

France has always been basically protectionist, and Frenchmen like to see their leader thumb his nose at a superpower. But the country stands to lose more than it can possibly gain by trying to force West Germany to choose between close ties with the United States and France. Every time Paris has toyed with that tactic, Bonn has warned that there is no choice because France cannot assure West Germany's defense.

French-West German strains are ominous for Europe, for the United States and for the West as a whole. No doubt there will be a patching-up effort now. Still, it's a pity when politicians' tricks stir unnecessary problems. It is hard enough to hold Western policy on a steady course as it is.

The New York Times

Earnest Readers in Moscow May Not Be Amused

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — The Moscow International Book Fair is an important event. It is the one time the ordinary Soviet citizen can get his hands on Western books. The lines are long and the place is packed. Soviet citizens come from afar and wait for hours in line just to see the American delegation. They could participate in research coffee. They have only to bid for contracts financed by the United States.

When they come this year in search of America, they are in for a surprise. The Association of American Publishers, which puts on the most important American exhibit, has just put together its book list. It is hard to know what the average Muscovite will think of it, but for an American it is a document for the times.

The list, the work of a committee chaired by novelist Kurt Vonnegut, contains 313 books. Chairman Vonnegut is convinced, or so he writes in the introduction to the catalogue, that "in a modest way" the selection reflects "how Americans see themselves in the 1980s."

Consider for a start the list's treatment of what has undoubtedly been the most exhaustively debated, politically charged, and emotionally significant issue of the 1980s: nuclear weapons. The Muscovite with an interest in the subject and in how Americans see it will find three books. These are "The Fate of the Earth" by Jonathan Schell, "The Fallacy of Star Wars" by the Union of Concerned Scientists, and for Moscow's tois, "The Butter Battle Book" by Dr. Seuss.

Fine books, all of them, but singly and together they have the balance of an Albanian election. The Schell book argues that deterrence, the foundation of U.S. nuclear strategy, is a dangerous fraud. The Union of Concerned Scientists argues that strategic defense, Mr. Reagan's idea

for a new nuclear strategy, is a dangerous fraud. Dr. Seuss argues, well, the kindly doctor does not argue at all. He tells of the vicious arms race between the Yooks and the Zooks, indistinguishable peoples except for the fact that one butters its bread butter-side up and the other butter-side down. In other words, the Cold War (believed by some to be about constitutionalism and democracy, not etiquette) is a dangerous fraud.

What is wrong with this nuclear collection is not just the obvious bias. Nor that it is anti-American; of the three, only the Seuss book qualifies. What is wrong is that it is supremely self-indulgent. This is vacation reading for the Martha's Vineyard set, a bone-up for the right parties on the summer cocktail circuit.

The committee has a context problem. On Nantucket you can go to the local library for the other side of the argument. But not in Moscow. And the last thing a Pravda reader needs is another attack on American nuclear policy. Talk about carrying coals to Newcastle.

The nuclear selection gives you the drift. To be sure, most of the 313 books are given over to politically innocuous stuff like baseball, cooking and art. But when it comes to politics, you don't need a weatherman to give you wind direction.

Henry Kissinger savaged by Seymour M. Hersh. (No Kissinger memoirs.) Lyndon Johnson savaged by Robert Caro. American foreign policy savaged by Jonathan Kwitny. And books by Gloria Steinem, Studs Terkel and the brilliant socialist Michael Harrington. Nothing wrong with these. But where is the balance?

Where are Irving Kristol or Michael Novak or

Thomas Sowell or Robert Nisbet? This list purports to represent American life in the '80s, years marked above all by the rise of conservatism, yet not a single book by a leading neo-conservative has been included. Reaganism may be a bad dream for Vonnegut & Company, but, however deplorable, it happens to be the dominant American dream of the '80s. A touch of George Gilder or Richard John Neuhaus might have been as intellectually helpful to Muscovites as it is ideologically inconvenient to the Vonnegut team.

When the National Endowment for Democracy contributed \$50,000 to setting up this exhibit, it stipulated that the exhibit "demonstrate the diversity of American society and the strengths of its democratic institutions." No doubt the committee thinks it has done just that. How better to represent democracy than by displaying the American spirit of self-criticism?

That idea is too clever by half. Democracy means dissent, yes, and dissent should be represented. But democracy means something else as well: popular government, in this world an even rarer political commodity. (Of the two, you find only dissent in the Soviet Union, for example.) You hardly represent American democracy by refusing to give fair representation to the political direction that Americans have freely chosen for themselves — twice — in the 1980s.

The Vonnegut list tells less about the political diversity of America than about the arrogant insularity of the literary left. What are Muscovites to make of it? At considerable effort and perhaps some risk, they will come to the Book Fair to find an American island in the Soviet sea in which they live. How are they to know they have washed up at an East Hampton book party?

Washington Post Writers Group

Quiet Talking on the Hudson, Far From the Rhine

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — What President Reagan intended as a journey of reconciliation, 40 years after the end of World War II in Europe, became too frequently an occasion for bitterness and recrimination, even among friends, and wound up in a warlike exchange of accusations with Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

But perhaps this troubled week of commemoration could not have been otherwise, in view of the horrors and sufferings it inevitably recalled, and in a world where enemies have become allies and allies have become adversaries. History is not a prediction of the present or future but the necessary remembrance of the past in all its darkness and light; and reconciliation is not in the laying of wreaths but in the spirit and will of those who seek it.

That spirit and will seemed to be evident in one of the quieter commemorations of May 8, 1945, at Hyde Park, the Hudson Valley estate of Franklin Roosevelt. There, for the first time, official representatives of West Germany came this week to pay the respects of peace at the grave of America's wartime president.

In a ceremony arranged by the American Council on Germany, Karl Carstens, formerly president of the Federal Republic, laid the obligatory wreath on Roosevelt's grave. Later, as a group of about 100 Americans and Germans gathered in the Roosevelt Presidential Library, Mr. Carstens raised what must be for his generation and countrymen the essential questions: "How was it possible that our people followed a man so criminal and so insane?" And how, he asked, could he explain "my own behavior between 1933 and 1945, and the weakness I had shown?" He offered no answers; perhaps no

one could. But, after expressing his "horror and shame" at the National Socialist regime and its murder of "millions of Jews," Mr. Carstens also expressed his pride at the establishment in West Germany of "a democratic state based on the rule of law and on personal liberty" — a state still suffering from "a barbed-wire fence down the middle," but one that has restored friendly relations with France and with neighbors in Eastern Europe and become a pillar of the West's "common defense."

Representatives of the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic and Free Democratic parties spoke. Two figures frequently mentioned were Konrad Adenauer, the first chancellor of the Federal Republic, and Kurt Schumacher, an opponent of Hitler, survivor of the concentration camps and postwar leader of the Social Democrats.

The West German representatives seemed somewhat taken aback by Americans' anger and resentment at Mr. Reagan's visit to the Bitburg military cemetery, where a number of veterans of the Waffen SS are buried. But Gordon Craig of Stanford University, a leading American authority on German history, reminded them that "however much the weakness and failure of will of other powers made it difficult to prevent the coming of war in 1939, it was a German war desired, indeed instigated, by the country's chosen leader, and supported by millions of people, by the great majority of its citizens."

Former Secretary of State William Rogers pointed to the biblical nature of reconciliation. During the 40 years since World War II, he said, "there

have been many problems which we have had to resolve and treacherous pitfalls we have had to overcome. There's no reason to assume that we'll not be further tested. The events surrounding President Reagan's trip to Germany have demonstrated that in a dramatic way."

But Mr. Reagan's trip, Mr. Rogers suggested, had also been a commitment "to maintain the close and friendly relationship between our two nations and peoples, who together must help mold and maintain the future of freedom in the world."

President Reagan — despite all the errors of planning, the lack of sensi-

tivity and the emotions aroused — did make that important commitment, to which surely no American can take final exception.

May 8, 1945, was a day of liberation not just for the old Europe but for the new Germany as well. And as Mr. Craig said, "Franklin Roosevelt to Germany had known that it had its own imperative, the chief of which was to remember the past so that one might learn from it."

Thus, remembrance is a necessary part of the continuing pursuit of human and national reconciliation — which need not be forgiving and can never be forgetting but, finally, the recognition of a common humanity.

The New York Times

A Scofflaw's Contempt Of Court?

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — In the waters of the Nicaragua complaint against the United States in the World Court, Washington is treating international jurisdiction as Andrew Jackson once treated the judgment of John Marshall's Supreme Court, with impudent contempt. And there lies a great irony.

When the World War II victors asked themselves 40 years ago what values they had fought for, one led all the rest: the rule of law. Like World War I, of which it was in so many ways a continuation, the war of 1939-45 again contested the outlaw claim that might makes right and that power writes its own law.

To reinforce the costly triumph over that old but unacceptable legacy, the United States was determined to pursue whatever steps humanity could devise to strengthen international law. There was the founding of the United Nations, the brief flourishing of the World Federalist movement and the U.S. determination, at first resisted by Britain, to hold tribunals for war crimes.

In those trials a standard of accountability would be laid down, and not by a sham, either. Unless a defendant could be acquitted (as was Papan and Schacht later were at Nuremberg), such proceedings would be, in the words of America's chief prosecutor, Robert Jackson, "a poisoned chalice held to our own lips."

In 1946, America at last adhered to the World Court, in a successful

America is behaving with the incivility of Khomeini's Iran.

end to a battle first waged many years earlier by Republican statesmen like Elihu Root and Charles Evans Hughes and backed by Roosevelt. By a disturbing irony, the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe finds the Reagan administration refusing to respond to the complaints lodged at the World Court by Nicaragua a year ago.

In briefs prepared by able U.S. lawyers, Nicaragua charges that in subsidizing the "contras" and in bluntly vowing to force a change of regime in Managua, the United States is acting lawlessly. Washington responds — but not formally, and not in court — that the shoe is on the other foot. It says that Nicaragua, unspecified aggressions against El Salvador, is the outlaw.

To be sure, a World Court judgment on such tangled conflicts might be, as Lincoln said of a premature Emancipation Proclamation, "all the pope's bull against the comet."

But the merits of the dispute are at the moment secondary. Embarrassingly, the Reagan administration has declined to come into court and fly before an impartial international tribunal its defense against Nicaragua's accusations. In this it is behaving with the incivility of Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran, which five years ago refused to honor the World Court's condemnation of the illegal detention of U.S. Embassy personnel.

The excuses thus far offered at the State Department are self-serving. They can only bolster the impression that the case for subsidizing the "contras" or for a trade embargo is too feeble, in terms of the law the United States pretends to honor, to stand scrutiny. A case too delicate to be explained to an international court adds unaccountability to contempt.

All this has little to do with one's view of the Sandinistas, or of the right of "self-defense" to Washington claims. The United States needs to clarify for itself its responsibility to a world menaced by lawless force. The gentle invariably welcome judges but not police. The Reagan administration, contrary, seems to want police but no judges. No scheme of international law and order can conceivably work without both.

It is depressing that a Republican administration should be in contempt of the World Court. Most of the Republican Party fought long and hard to acknowledge its indebtedness to President Reagan's hero Calvin Coolidge battled for adherence to the World Court as long ago as 1924.

America's leaders, at the end of World War II had no doubts about the obligations arising from the ruin and slaughter, and they firmly put the country behind as much international law as the jealousies of national sovereignty could digest. Now America seems content to sit among the scofflaws, Iran and the Soviet Union, giving the raspberry to the sheriff sent to the court summons. This is more than an irony. It is a disgrace.

Washington Post Writers Group

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Useful Soviet Theme

Regarding "In Leningrad, the 'Great Patriotic War' Lives On" (May 4):

In her vivid account of how war memories are kept alive in the Soviet Union, Ellen Goodman omitted two crucial reasons why it is in the Kremlin's interests to keep hammering away at the Nazi crime theme.

First, the theme conveniently deflects attention from the fact that the number of Soviet deaths and ruined lives for which Stalin is responsible approaches the war casualty figure. A short tally: four million Ukrainians (equal to the number of Jews who perished in camps just one decade later) died of starvation; a million or so innocent people shot or "gassed" during the purges; the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian populations devastated after invasion by Hitler's Soviet ally; tens of thousands of Sovi-

et soldiers forcibly repatriated at war's end and sent to Siberia.

Second, these constant reminders of Soviet sufferings serve to imbue world opinion with the idea that the Kremlin is concerned only with peace and security — and thereby blind us to what it is really up to in Afghanistan, to the existence of terrorist training camps on Soviet soil and to other nasty behavior. I for one do not think that making exploding toys for Afghan children is a proper way to atone for one's war dead.

KATHY MIHALSKO, Paris

mother would talk about them in the "rhythmic cadences of a practiced storyteller," since the warning would have become a reality for her before she could reach such proficiency.

OSCAR LOVETICH, Diseldorf

Race Is Still an Issue

In this season of commemorations, has no one noticed that something which lay at the heart of Nazism — racial prejudice exacerbated by economic pressures — is still alive and a major force in West Europe democracies? A sizable portion of the population of France, Belgium and other "liberated" nations continues to tally of sending "home" thousands of people of a different skin color who have spent all their lives in Europe.


CHARLES HUNTER, Brussels

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

2 U.S. Envoys Get Send-Off in Warsaw

A villager stands before a sign at Mathopestad, northwest of Johannesburg. Mathopestad is one of South Africa's "black spots," where, surrounded by white-owned farms, black families live on land to which they were granted title before laws on race were changed.

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Staff Writer



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Galleries in London: Savoring the Englishness of English Art

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — It seems to be the prerogative of foreigners who adopt England as their home to explain the qualities of the indigenous arts to the English. It was the German-born Sir Nikolaus Pevsner who, 30 years ago, wrote that most acute study "The Englishness of English Art" and spent the rest of his life trying to make the English appreciate their architectural heritage in his monumental multi-volume "The Buildings of England." Now it is the Hungarian-born Andras Kalman, who has long been a feature of the English art scene with his Crane Kalman Gallery, who insists that we look properly at "Five Very English Artists."

They include:

• James Fittion (1899-1982) one

of whose favorite themes was the suburbanite man and woman in the street going about their daily business, as in "London Market."

• Alan Lowndes (1921-1978), an apprentice house painter born in impoverished circumstances who became an excellent portrait painter in oils of his native industrial North, and in his last siliing years made enchanting landscapes of Gloucestershire, where he had settled with his family.

• L.S. Lowry (1887-1976), famed as artist-in-chief and in-residence to the industrial scene, and less well-known as one of the greatest of English marine painters.

• Ruskin Spear (b. 1911), who

delights in portraying ordinary

Londoners, such as "The Land-

lady" in the present show.

• Carol Weight (b. 1906), from 1957 through 1973 professor of painting at the Royal College of Art, and not unjustly to be described as a 20th-century Pre-Raphaelite fantasist, as shown in "The Angel of Consolation," where a very modern and ghostly angel hovers over a father and son dressed in mourning black, pacing a muddy seaside street.

Five Very English Artists, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brimpton Road, London SW3, to June 13.

The fashionable and worldly aware aspect of English art is evident in "Cecil Beaton and Friends" at the Parkin Gallery, which opens on May 22. Among the English members of the circle with which the present show are Lord (Gerald) Berners, composer and novelist as well as two-fold painter — landscapes in the style of Corot, and fantasies on Victorian/Edwardian motifs; Violet Manners, Duchess of Rutland, whose portrait drawings were of a professional quality, as might be expected from one who had had Bruce Jones as drawing master; the short-lived Christopher Wood (1901-1930); Rex Whistler, a quintessential Englishman equally adept at painting murals and designing a bookplate; and Sir Francis Rose, alternately encouraged and denigrated by Gertrude Stein.

Sir Cecil Beaton (1904-1980), renowned as photographer, draftsman and costume and set designer, was also a considerable "straight" painter. The exhibition represents all stages of his work, some of the most interesting are the stage designs he did as an undergraduate at Cambridge University in the early 1920s.

Cecil Beaton & Friends, Parkin Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, London SW1, to June 21.

More recent manifestations of the English tradition are to be seen in two group shows — "Spring '85" at the Fine Art Society and "Real and Abstract" at the Redfern Gallery. The Fine Art Society show ranges very widely, including sculpture, such as the carved slate relief panel "The Roadmakers" by the little-known 1930s sculptor Joyce Kilmer, and a pair of "Metal Fire Dogs in the Form of Male Figures" by Alfred George Stevens



Cecil Beaton costume for "The Gyp's Princess," 1923.

(1817-1875); furniture, such as the cane-seated chair designed by the Pre-Raphaelite painter Ford Madox Brown (1821-1893); and paintings ranging from two pastels by Sir George Clausen, an oriental idyll by Sir Frank Dicksee (1853-1928), and Augustus John's lifesize portrait of the ballerina "Lydia Lopokova" (later Lady Maynard Keynes) to "Parlor Fireworks on a Table Top" (ca. 1929) by Ben Nicholson (1894-1982).

"Real and Abstract" is a show of work by 17 English contemporaries from Ben Nicholson and his first wife Winifred (1893-1981) to the sculptor Bryan Kneale (b. 1930) each represented by a figurative work and a non-figurative one — for example, Adrian Heath (b. 1920) by "Roots of Carassonne" (1948) and "Composition Blue & Green" (1957). As a pendant there is a separate one-man collection of

work, many of paintings of Cornish landscapes, though also some of France, by Adrian Ryan (b. 1920). Spring '85, the Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W1, to May 31. Real and Abstract, Adrian Ryan, Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, London W1, to June 13.

A mystery to those who are not English is the game of cricket. I do not think it is made any less mysterious by "Cricket's Golden Summer: Paintings in a Garden by Gerry Wright" (b. 1931) with a commentary by David Frith, editor of Wisden Cricket Monthly, and published by Pavilion/Michael Joseph at £9.95, but it is a picture book which will delight all cricket lovers. As will the exhibition of Gerry Wright's paintings, "Cricket's Golden Summer," at the Chris Beales Gallery.

The Golden Age of cricket has

always been considered to have been in the years 1890 to 1914; and these are evoked in 28 "portrait" paintings, sometimes of a whole team, more often of individuals, all posed in the Englishman's other passion, the formal garden or rural landscape. Two good examples are "R.J.T. Bosnquet," the first recorded googly bowler, seated at the edge of a flowering iris border, and "Ranjitsinghji & Sam Woods" (an Indian prince and the Australian-born captain of Somerset County Cricket team from 1894 through 1906) posed on a hilltop looking down upon a Somerset village green complete with cricket pitch.

Cricket's Golden Summer, Chris Beales Gallery, 5 Ryder Street, St. James's, London SW1, to May 18.

Adrian Daintrey (b. 1902) in his autobiography, "I Must Say," tells how, although already a student at the prestigious Slade School of Art under the professorship of Henry Tonks, he only learned "to see" instead of "to look at" one evening when he was waiting for a train on the subway platform at Earl's Court Station. "After a really bad day of trying to paint a model, Gazing at a tobacco stall I was surprised when the variously colored cigarette boxes behind the girl vendor's head sprang to life in a way which had nothing to do with their everyday use. It was like moments when the footlights come on in a darkened theater, but the change was in me."

That sense of the significance of color has remained with him ever since, as can be seen in his latest show at Sally Hunter and Patrick Scale Fine Art, where a good many of the best drawings and paintings are of London streets and squares. London as viewed by a much younger artist, David Gentleman (b. 1930) is to be seen in his sixth one-man show at the Mercury Gallery, "David Gentleman's London," which coincides with the publication of his book with the same title. Adrian Daintrey, Sally Hunter & Patrick Scale Fine Art, 2 Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London SW1, to May 24.

David Gentleman's London, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork Street, London W1, to May 25.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art showings.

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A Subtle Change in America's Approach to Art

NEW YORK — The American approach to the art of the past is changing. A new level of sophistication is leaving its mark on every aspect of art life, from exhibitions to museum acquisitions, bringing U.S. attitudes closer than ever before to those that have been prevalent in Europe for a long time.

Indeed, Europeans have played a role in this trend. This is particularly apparent in a new type of art exhibition. Last fall, the Metropolitan Museum of Art staged an unusual show titled "Van Gogh in Arles." It focused on a remarkably short period, from Feb. 20, 1888 to May 8, 1889, a year before the painter's suicide. This period of the artist's life is admirably considered the greatest by most historians. The exhibition included several works of breathtaking beauty that had been seen in public only once before, and a few never at all.

The true novelty, however, lay in its purpose. The guest curator in charge of the project, the British art historian and professor Ronald Pickvance, taking up an idea first put forward by Charles S. Moffett, a former Metropolitan Mu-

seum curator, had undertaken to follow the painter's activity almost day by day. Comparing the finished painting with the preparatory sketches, and occasionally showing side by side two versions of the same picture, Pickvance allowed the visitor an insight into the creative process that no previous exhibition had provided concerning any artist.

The balance between paintings and drawings and the pace of progression toward the culmination of the last days in Arles made it the perfect exhibition, its horrendous maroon background notwithstanding. More remarkably still, the catalog succeeded in inducing the outsider to get involved in the scholarly process of investigating the painter's work. It dated some of the paintings within days by using Van Gogh's correspondence with his brother Theo, of which specimens were also displayed. Not least, the catalog combined readability with the highest degree of scholarship, a feat in itself. In short, the exhibition made up for its relatively small scale by outstripping anything done in Europe so far.

This month, three exhibitions held simultaneously in New York demonstrated that the Van Gogh show was not an isolated phenomenon. Although differing in subject matter, all share three features. They are fairly small, they require concentration from the viewer, and they provide a wealth of material seldom seen outside its home.

Once again, the European contribution looms large. "The Treasury of San Marco, Venice," on view at the Metropolitan Museum, continues the Paris exhibition, including the catalog, translated from the French. The layout is sparse;

with only 47 pieces displayed at wide intervals. In an apparent attempt to recreate the atmosphere of an Old World church treasury, the exhibition space is plunged in semi-darkness with a dramatic directional lighting reminiscent of the Death Ray in horror films. This may be partly justified by the exclusive focus on objects of art of a kind that is least familiar to the public in the United States.

Here, for the first time in decades, is a major exhibition where only objects are to be seen, to the exclusion of paintings and sculpture. They include such pieces as late Roman glass vessels of the 4th century A.D., semiprecious stone bowls and ewers from Byzantium and Iran made about the 7th and 8th centuries, a turquoise glass bowl from 11th-century Egypt, a mysterious perfume burner in the shape of a basilica possibly made in southern Italy in the 12th century.

Several pieces raise unsolved problems of art history, dealt with at considerable length in the captions. This is equally unusual in the United States, where cataloguing tends to be assertive. Going through the rooms, where small numbers of visitors spend long moments in front of each case, going back to objects that they saw some moments earlier for comparison, one is struck by an unaccustomed resemblance with Europe.

A similar impression is conveyed by another exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art (through June 9). The subject is Dutch drawing of the 17th century in the Metropolitan collection — an inexpensive exhibition with no transportation or insurance costs. The collection includes some marvelous items.

Inevitably, several are from the most famous artists, but not all have been in the museum for a long time. A self-portrait by Rembrandt reached the museum with the Robert Lehman collection in 1975 — which included 51 other old master drawings. An admirable study of gnarled trees by Abraham Bloemaert was bought in 1970.

Even those drawings that have been in the museum for decades are seldom seen. Not many people have set eyes on Albert Cuyp's extraordinary landscape with a church tower in watercolor and gouache. The darker foreground with a few rocky mounds in black chalk, contrasting the paler views of the broad recession landscape, manages light effects that are even simpler than those of the fully finished oils by the Dutch master. The drawing was acquired in 1907, but since paper cannot be exposed to light for prolonged periods without incurring irreversible damage, it is as much a discovery to most people as a recent acquisition might be.

Here, the layout of the exhibition is conservative in the extreme. Most pictures are hanging along a horizontal axis at a convenient height for a standing viewer. When I went in, there was no large crowd, just a small number of art lovers moving slowly from one drawing to another, scrutinizing details, peering over signatures or



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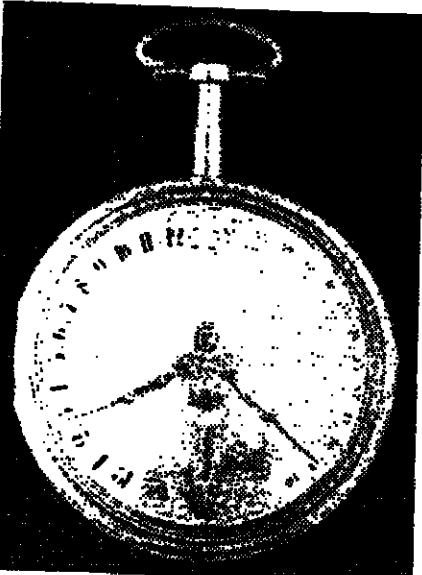
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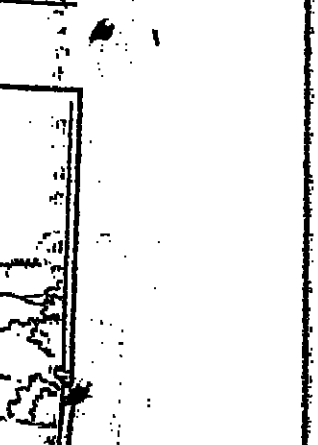
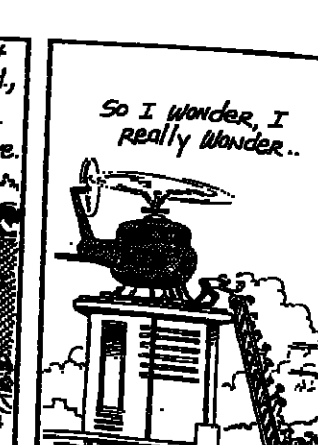
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New Museum Graces Frankfurt's Cultural Skyline

By David Galloway

FRANKFURT—In less than a year, three new museums have opened on the south bank of the River Main. The latest and most ambitious is a decorative arts museum whose shimmering silhouette lends Frankfurt's cultural embankment a cosmopolitan flair. The work of the New York architect Richard Meier, it has inspired locals to speak of their city as "Mainhattan."

More than 230 million Deutsche marks (about \$70 million) has already been spent on the cultural refurbishing of West Germany's banking capital. Before the end of the decade 11 museums will front the river, linked by parks and pedestrian zones to the picturesque quarter of Sachsenhausen.

Meier's virtuosic achievement sets the tone for the entire area. It is an extravaganza of light and shadow, passively or actively a picnic lunch on the granite bench that curves into the surrounding park.

That cheerful ambience is echoed in the building's interior, where individual exhibition areas suggest streets and squares and plazas. A gently sloping ramp rises from one level to the next, past glass walls and niches that deny any strict division between indoor and outdoor

spaces. At each turning there are multiple views of the park, the river, the exhibition "landscape" that Meier himself designed.

The 50-year-old architect is keenly aware of the historical irony of his assignment. "As a Jew whose grandfather emigrated from the Frankfurt area a century ago, the commission gave me the chance to reflect on my own roots."

When Meier began his studies at Cornell University, architectural fashions were dominated by such European refugees as Mies van der Rohe, Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer. Though he learned from them all, he also feared the international style was being reduced to shoe-box conformity. The only significant alternative was the mixture of logic and lyricism represented by Le Corbusier.

Meier adopted his idol's concept of an "architectural promenade" through three-dimensional objects, but rapidly evolved a personal idiom. Corbusian variations on cube-square-rectangle distinguished his masterpieces. Double-glazing the windows was not enough, since an extra panel of glass did little to increase energy savings and added optical distortion, but, generously, Bonn subsidized a third layer.

Steering a course through local politics and byzantine building

codes required ambassadorial as well as architectural skills. The Frankfurt project was threatened for a time by a rival proposal from Albert Speer Jr. to locate public housing on the site. And conservationists objected to the disrespect shown to a 19th-century villa that had to be incorporated into the complex.

The superb holdings of the Museum für Kunsthandwerk were housed there in the postwar years, but less than 5 percent of the 30,000 objects could be shown at a time. The successful blending of epochs followed from the discovery that the Villa Maier was a perfect cube. Taking over those proportions, Meier achieved a harmonious four-part ensemble. His proposal was chosen over the work of such distinguished competitors as Hans Hollein and Robert Venturi.

On Monday, less than two weeks after the Frankfurt opening, the peripatetic Master Builder left for Des Moines, Iowa, for the dedication of his own addition to existing museum buildings by Eliel Saarinen and I.M. Pei. He is meanwhile competing for the design of a Kunsthalle in Stuttgart and drawing up preliminary plans for the new Getty Museum in Los Angeles. "I love building museums," he

says, "because they offer me the greatest range of spatial possibilities. It's a chance to create accents, relationships, breathing space for works of art." The challenge has particular appeal to a man who began his own career as a painter.

Meier once traveled with a box of paper scraps, passing time in airport lounges by making collages. Now the finger-exercises are preliminary sketches of furniture for Knoll, porcelain for Swid-Powell, silver for Alessi. "It's so relaxing," he says, "and so much easier than making a building."

Perversely, museum personnel opted to open their new house with a show of Turkish artifacts that spill into areas intended for the permanent collection, installed with the expertise of a Girl Scout jumble sale.

For Meier, who fretted over every detail, including the paper napkins in the cafeteria, the curatorial blundering seems an insult. But the graceful symmetries of his building triumph over the chaos.

The Museum für Kunsthandwerk, at Schaumainkai 1, is open Tuesday through Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Wednesdays until 8 p.m.

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in Wuppertal, West Germany.



Edgerton: "Looking for information on what happens when things happen very fast."

Master of the Stroboscopic Lens: If It Moves Fast, It's Fair Game

By Carla Hall

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—As Harold Edgerton describes his photographic subjects, "Anything that moves is fair game." Anything that moves very fast, he means.

"You're always looking for information on what happens when things happen very fast," says the 82-year-old electrical engineer who combined a stroboscope with a camera and has spent the last 50 years catching on film things that elude the eye.

The results are surreal and otherworldly: a bullet blazing through an apple like a power drill, spearing the inside like a saw; the egg-shaped skull of a golf ball as it is struck by a club; a football caving in as it's kicked; a bird caught just before landing, wings spread as if the creature is removing a cape.

In the tiniest fraction of a second, Edgerton's photographs clearly the most enigmatic of moving objects and blur the lines between art and science. The physics of a club striking a golf ball reveals as much as the sensuality of the texture of a milk drop, perhaps his most famous subject.

Edgerton has been a professor of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for about half a century, and many of the photographic labors of those years are now on display at the Givons Gallery in Washington.

In addition to his classic action photographs of bullets and balls and liquid drops, there's one of Jerry Cleveland and Mike Robinson standing still. In 1940, at the invitation of MGM, Edgerton visited Hollywood to show how high-speed photography could be used in film. (A short feature about Edgerton's work, "Quicker Than a Wink," won an Oscar in 1941.)

Some Edgerton photographs are in the collection at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Ansel Adams, the renowned nature photographer, once wrote him, saying, "I have often returned to your magnificent work for confidence and enhanced perception."

Edgerton says, "I have no training in art and photography. I know when a photograph is out of focus. I've learned some things from artists. They think differently from engineers."

He points out his multiple-exposure picture of a man swinging a golf club—the photograph, taken at intervals of a hundredth of a second, shows the club rounding the golfer like the spokes of a wheel.

As for his picture of water gurgling out of a faucet, he says, "People who study the flow of liquids look at that and go ga-ga." He won't say that this is art. "Well, maybe it is in a way. I don't think about it much."

Edgerton, called "Doc" by friends and students, delights in his transient, wide-awake, professional image. He still gives seminars and grumbles about his retirement. "They don't want me to do anything," Edgerton says. "But I still sneak stuff in. I work with any kind of people—the younger the better. They're more glib."

Edgerton first used the strobe when he was a graduate student at MIT. He had been interested in electricity since his teen-age days climbing poles and splicing wires for the electric company in Aurora, Nebraska. After graduation from the University of Nebraska, he spent a year at a General Electric

plant in Schenectady, New York, earning money to attend graduate school. Doing research on engines at MIT, he needed to see the whirling rotors of the engine better. The kind of stroboscope Edgerton used (its original form dated to the 19th century) was a controlled light that flashed at the same high speed as the rotors of the engine. The result was that the eye could see each of the rapidly moving rotors not as a blur but clearly—in fact, it looked as if they were standing still.

Edgerton spotted the strobe to photography. His flashing light—stroboscope—became the shutter, flashing enough light quickly enough at the exact moment to illuminate things the eye could never dream of seeing.

"It's like lightning," Edgerton says. "Except for two reasons: I

This is a defective picture. See, this droplet isn't pinched off. Why don't you do it?"

Edgerton himself has taken numerous milk drop pictures. "I'm an engineer," he says, going over to the gallery and pointing to the droplets on the crown points. "I want these to be uniformly spaced."

Are they ever perfect?

"Of course not." One of his classic pictures of a bullet shooting out of an antique gun was taken in a microsecond—one millionth of a second. The photographs of the bullet burrowing through the apple and a bullet slicing a playing card were taken in about half that time.

As a scientist, his endeavors have ranged from creative to bizarre.



Edgerton's 1930 photograph of the impact of a drop of milk.

can make it happen where I want it to happen and when I want it to happen. So all I've done is take God Almighty's lightning and put it in a container."

At first, Edgerton used stroboscopic photography only to work on motors. ("I got a doctor's degree out of it.") One day a colleague came by to see the strobe. He said, "Why don't you work on something else besides that motor?" Edgerton recalls, "So that afternoon I took pictures of water coming out of a faucet in the lab." The result looks like ice sculpture. After that, Edgerton went from one object to another—golf balls and footballs, bullets and birds.

He had heard that milk drops make an interesting pattern when they splash. (The physicist A.M. Worthington's high-speed electric-spark photographic study of milk splashes dates to 1908.) In 1930, Edgerton did his first experiment with split milk and photographed it at about one 50,000th of a second.

The resulting picture is famous: the shiny, velvety corona of milk caught in a split second of a regal pose with little round droplets topping each point of the crown.

"I still get a lot of mileage out of it," Edgerton says.

He has students try it. "Students come in and say, 'We're not going to take pictures. You've done it all.' So I take them into the hall and say,

The stroboscopic photographs have been known to raise some colleagues' eyebrows, he says: "People said you should only do what brings in money. You know the world is run by money. I made some—by accident."

In fact, he and two students, Kenneth Gernsheim and Herbert E. Grier, formed a company in 1947 to manufacture equipment they designed. The organization, EG&G, mushroomed into a Fortune 500 electronics company (from which Edgerton is now retired).

He's used the independence that comes from wealth and fame to do what he wants. He's made trips on the Calypso with his friend Jacques Cousteau, who first came to Edgerton 30 years ago for help in refining underwater photography. In Venice, Edgerton has been looking for a 90-ton granite column believed to date to 1200. And he has a book coming out on sonar.

"We're looking for things lost in the sea," he says.

Twelve years ago, he was part of a group of scientists who located the USS Monitor, the Civil War ship that sank off Cape Hatteras in 1862. Edgerton's underwater cameras were instrumental in the success of the search.

What's left to photograph? "I'd like to take pictures of all those galaxies out there," Edgerton says.

Japan Toasts Technology At 'Expo '85'

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO, Japan—Hall of Japan has been here to stand in line. Or maybe it only feels that way.

In any event, there is probably no better place to observe Japanese at leisure en masse than on the endless lines that curve around the cubist, pastel pavilions of Tsukuba Expo '85, the country's celebration of its technological self.

From across the archipelago, families come to glimpse the future as envisioned by electronics and computer companies that put together a high-tech country fair at this outpost 32 miles (50 kilometers) northeast of Tokyo. The future, it appears, will be more robotized than ever, sparing humans from having to play organs, draw pictures, translate Japanese into English, lift 440-pound barbells or sing songs.

Big Japanese corporations and the government were promoting Expo '85 relentlessly even before it opened in mid-March for a six-month run.

Scientists have complained that it has no important breakthroughs on display. "A high-tech Disneyland," was a common grumble. But the grumbling did not deter tens of thousands of Japanese.

For some visitors, Expo '85 has been reassuring. Japan has entered a period when it feels set upon by the rest of the world; the Japanese feel that other countries are blaming them once again for what is wrong with the world's economy.

The realization has touched off worry, resentment and even scorn, although that is confined usually to off-the-record conversations. After all, people say, Japan has done nothing wrong except to do well, and the electronic marvels at the Expo were comforting reminders of that fact.

Still, when foreigners are displeased—say, thundering members of the U.S. Congress—many almost automatic response is to try to figure out how to make everyone happy again.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone went on television a few weeks ago to urge that each Japanese purchase \$100 in foreign goods as a way to reduce Japan's large trade surplus. Since then, virtually no day has passed without someone beating this new drum hard.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry recently announced that 17 senior officials each had bought an average of \$425 worth of foreign products—American-made microphones, British speakers, German luggage and French cheese.

Officials acknowledge that such activity simply underlines the prospect that surges of foreign products are unlikely—as a stroll through the Tsukuba grounds suggests.

Many foreign countries have pavilions here, a fair number of them financed by Japanese companies, but few visitors bother to go. People stride through the French Pavilion with its mock Rue de Rivoli or duck into the Soviet Pavilion to take pictures of each other next to a giant bust of Lenin. But the lines are all in front of Mitsubishi, Matsushita, Hitachi and Toshiba.

Japanese say that, in the end, they tend to be comfortable with Japanese things and ways. And that includes an abiding faith in technological solutions.

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San Francisco Rattled by Cable Cars

By Wallace Turner

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO—No matter how happy the tourists are with the renovation of San Francisco's cable cars, people who live here have been expressing discontent for several months.

Residents of areas along the cable car routes complain that the cars are noisier than they were before the work was done, with continual clanking from ill-fitting hatch covers on buried equipment vaults and a noisier cable operation.

The overall cost of the renovation, originally estimated at \$58 million, has increased to almost \$64 million, with some costs still not settled.

The San Francisco Chronicle recently gave prominent display to a critical examination of the new system, including statements by unidentified crew members that the cars were now dangerous.

A spokesman for the Municipal Railway, the city's public transit agency, said: "The system was safe when we reopened it. It is a safe system."

The cable cars were shut down in September 1982 and reopened last June 21.

Lynn Pao, a city utilities commission engineer who

was project manager for the renovation, said, "There are maintenance problems with the new system, but no safety problems."

He said the added cost of the new system was due to utility line relocation, landscaping, building restrooms, the expense of studies for a solution to complaints of noise and payment to contractors for changes ordered while construction was under way.

"The rattling hatch covers are either the result of bad design or of failure to manufacture to design," Pao said. "I expect either the designer or the manufacturer will have to remedy that."

The higher noise level is a more difficult problem. "We tried a coating on the cable pulleys and it did cut down the noise," Pao said. "But it wore off in a few days, and that creates an unacceptable maintenance cost."

One of the fancier gadgets included in the new system was a signal system designed to allow a cable car to pre-empt the right of way where two lines cross at Powell and California Streets and near the cable powerhouse and car barn on Nob Hill. This system encountered too many problems, however, so flagmen are used at those places, just as before the renovation.

FOOD

THE 1,000 CRITICS OF THE ZAGAT REPORT

His friends may not know it, but Lincoln Center chairman Martin Segal is a restaurant critic of considerable clout whose culinary opinions are heeded by thousands of discerning New York diners. Similarly, Japanese-art specialist Margot Ernst has a large and loyal following for her succinct critiques of the city's formal *kaiseki*-style kitchens. *Vogue* Brazil's editor Rudolfo Crespi wields his influence over Gotham's gastronomes with simple, if untempered, superlatives about the places he likes best—and least.

Certainly none of these amateur food mavens holds the individual sway of a Mimi Sheraton or Gael Greene, but their collective value may be unbeatable. Just ask Tim and Nina Zagat. For years the Zagats, husband-and-wife corporate lawyers and restaurant devotees who met at Yale law school, have been polling the dining likes and dislikes of a cross-section of sympathetic souls—anyone serious enough about eating out to take time to fill in one of the Zagats' long, small-print, no-nonsense questionnaires.

The result, as New Yorkers are discovering in growing numbers, is the *Zagat* (pronounced za-GAT) *New York City Restaurant Survey*—a handy compendium of dining fact and opinion representing the combined judgments of not one or four or even 104 finicky palates but some 1,000 unnamed reviewers. Started in 1979 as a modest mimeographed sheet passed among a select few, the

Zagat survey is suddenly becoming, with nary an ounce of promotion or advertising, the most popular, comprehensive, up-to-date and, perhaps, most reliable lowdown on the city's dining scene ever published.

Today's Zagat survey is a slim, red 96-page book as compact as a Barron's pocket guide to stock and bond yields—and no less valuable. More than 500 entries are cited in the 1985 edition. A numbered scale from 0 to 30 ranks each establishment according to food, decor and service. The estimated price of a single meal, with one drink before tip, is provided, as are abbreviations for such relevancies as whether a restaurant is open for service after 11:00 p.m. or on Sundays. There is even an "X" to mark the dreaded no credit card policy. For those seeking specific modes of dining, the guide offers no fewer than 29 special categories—from the obvious ethnic and brunch headings to welcome listings for dancing, best wine lists, fireplaces, even places suitable for singles or for young children. The 1,000 critics best earn their salt in the cryptic comments italicized beneath each restaurant's listing, with a notation from the Zagats indicating whether the remarks were mixed, uniform or even too few to be conclusive. Here is where the people speak and the Zagats show their capable editing.

"Staid Continental with fine roast beef as its main claim to recognition, but that's enough." Does anybody really need to

know much more than that before sampling the steadfast Adam's Rib on East Seventy-fourth Street? Of Santa Fe on West Sixty-ninth Street, the guide states: "The city's most attractive Mexican with quite good food and great margaritas; try the fish; one drawback—popularity can mean lines." Your best friend isn't likely to put it more clearly.

Nor is pith the guide's only virtue. Sacred bastions like Lutèce, La Côte Basque and the Four Seasons receive an ample and

quent source of inept service at some of New York's more exotic restaurants—are also noted. Where favorite chefs have departed or reservations aren't honored, where portions are stingy and ventilation poor or where otherwise praiseworthy French rooms receive "repeated complaints about haughty service and imperfections that shouldn't exist at the price," the Zagats duly tell us, as they do when their vocal constituency differs widely in verdict from the folks at the



The Zagat Restaurant Survey relies on an army of secret scribblers.

impassioned mix of voter commentary—both good and bad. And practical advice abounds. Fussy uptowners afraid to trek to faraway TriBeCa spots like Capsouto Frères are reminded of the extra incentive of "easy parking." Language barriers—a fre-

New York Times.

Just how popular is the little red book? "We sell out every time we restock it," claims Susan Scott, assistant manager of Books & Co. on Madison Avenue, whose regular reorder these days is as

Please turn page

HERE & THERE

A FIRST LADY OF THE WILDFLOWERS

At nine o'clock on a weekday morning, the Hotel Westbury in New York is as comfortably quiet as the downstairs of a country manse. At the front desk a sleepy receptionist repeats the name. "Mrs. Johnson? We got two of them, I think. What's her first name?"

The receptionist echoes its *Lady Bird*. Still unsatisfied, she tries the room number given her as a trim, all-American-looking man looks up from his checkout form with a smile. "You're expected," he says with a trace of a Texas accent. "Jim'll come down for you. He's got the morning shift."

A moment or two later, the elevator opens and Jim appears. It has to be Jim. He, too, is trim and all-American-looking: it's a breed that's easy to recognize when you get accustomed to it. Jim has a Texas accent, too. Right now he looks uncharacteristically sheepish for a Secret Service man. "She was asleep, but she's getting up now," he says apologetically. "We thought you'd be by at ten. She's pretty fast at getting ready, though."

Jim leads the way down a carpeted hall, past an open door where two other agents keep watch, and knocks on the partly closed door at the end of the hall before sticking his head in.

"Yes, please, come in," says the lilting voice within.

Looking hardly a day older than she did as First Lady two decades ago, Lady Bird Johnson rises to greet her visitor with a rush of apologies. "I'm terribly

sorry to have kept you waiting. I hurried as much as I could—" She goes on in this vein for a moment or two, though of course no apology is needed or expected. And what one observes, as she ushers her visitor to a chair and pulls one out for herself, is how in real life, sprung from grainy newspaper photographs, freed for a moment from history as an image of an anguished time, she radiates a rare and unaffected charm that lights up her face when she smiles.

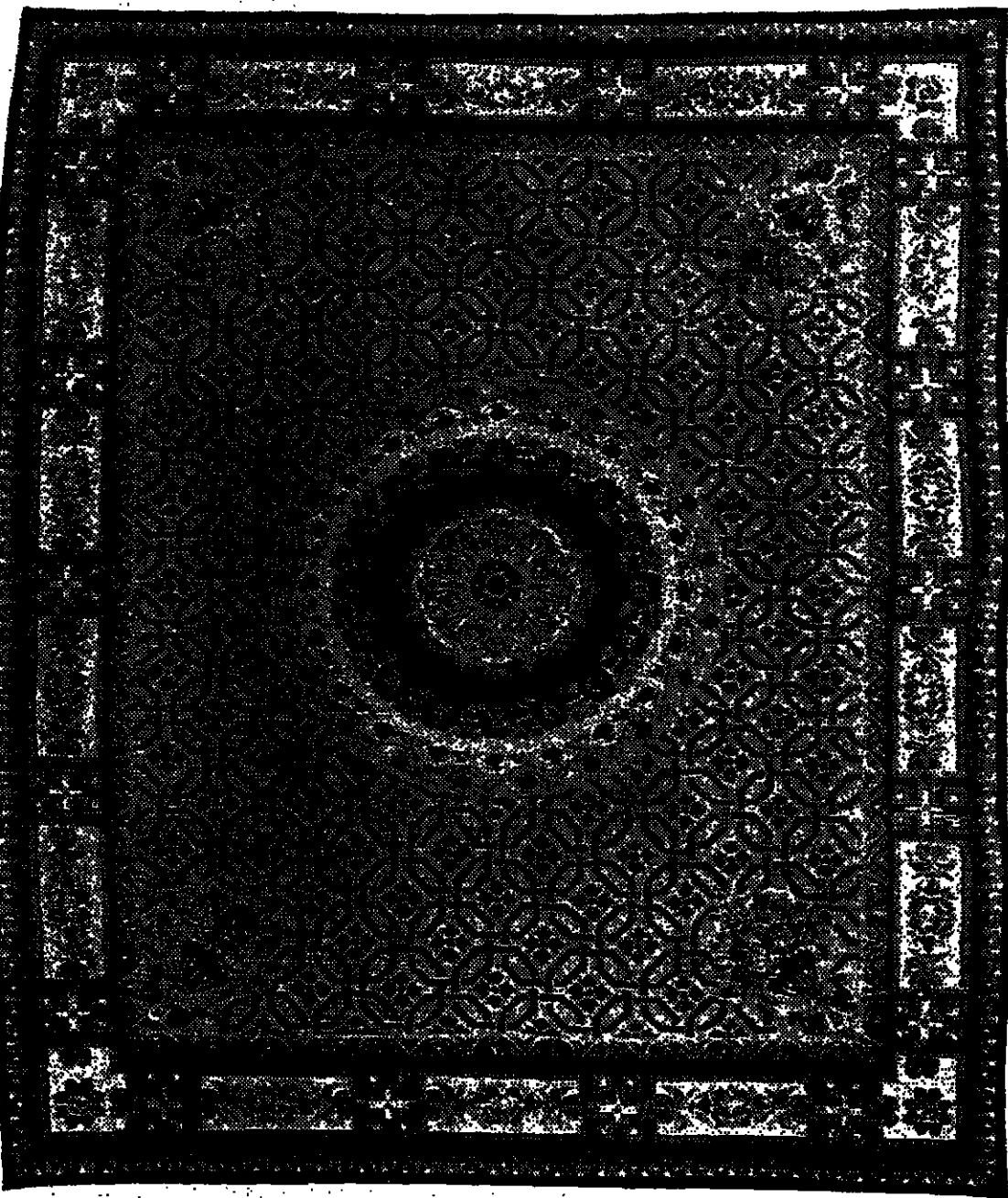
These days, she says, she spends a lot of her time on the family business: the Austin-based patchwork of radio and television stations as well as ranch lands established by her husband back in 1942. "During the week I live in a little apartment above the store, so to speak," she says. "Then on Fridays I go out to the ranch." Since giving it officially to the government in 1972 as a public site, Lady Bird makes the 60-mile drive to walk into a house that tourists have passed by all week long. "Three hundred thousand people a year come rolling by my front door," she says without a trace of resentment. "I wave to them if I'm there."

But Lady Bird is also involved with a project she started up two years ago, a project that grew out of a lifelong love and brings her, on this clear blue morning, to New York on a groundwork-laying visit. She calls it the National Wildflower Research Center, and she means it to be a way

Please turn page

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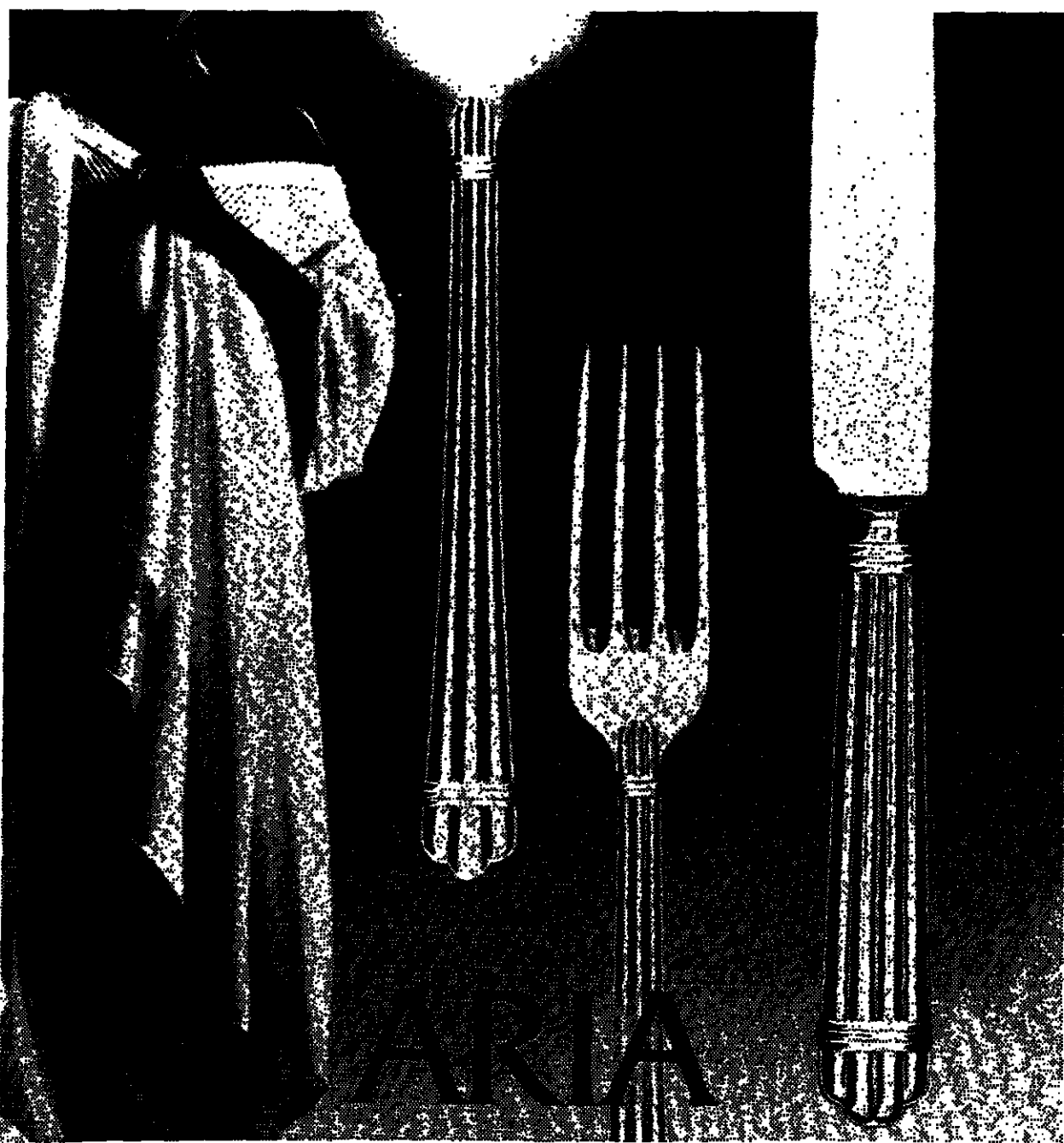


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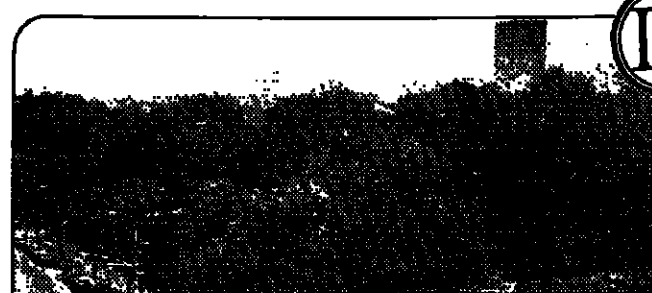
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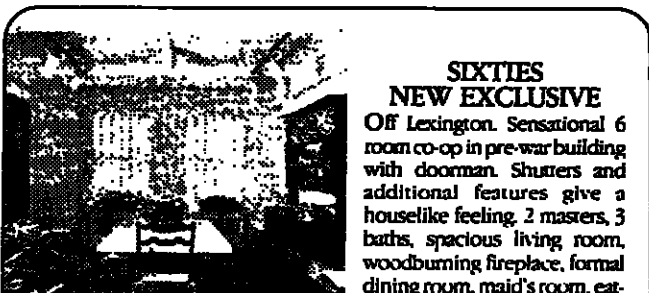


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CALENDAR

MAY

14 The Society of Memorial Sloan-Kettering hosts its annual spring dinner-dance in the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza Hotel. This black-tie event includes a raffle drawing at Sloan-House. Cocktails begin at 7:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 8:30. By invitation only. Fifth Avenue at 59th Street. For information, call (212) 794-7972.

15 "An Evening in Vienna" is the theme of the New York Philharmonic's ball this evening at Lincoln Center. Cocktails at 6:30 precede dinner at 7:30. After dinner Zubin Mehta and the Philharmonic Orchestra will perform a program of waltzes in the Viennese tradition, led by dancers from the Joffrey Ballet School. Beginning at 10:30, the Michael Carney Orchestra will entertain for the remainder of the evening. Tickets are \$500. For information, call (212) 580-8700, ext. 381.

16 The International Society of Interior Designers' New York chapter will host a black-tie benefit aboard the *Riveranda*. Cocktails begin at 7:30 p.m., followed by dinner and dancing. Tickets are \$125. Pier 62, West 23rd Street and the Hudson River. For information, call (212) 752-2762.

The League of Women Voters of New York City will host its annual benefit luncheon today at noon in the Hotel Pierre. The Hon. John V. Lindsay will be the guest of honor. Tickets are \$150. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call (212) 677-5050.

18 The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary hosts its 15th annual Starlight Ball on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Tickets are \$200. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call (212) 598-1383.

20 "A Tribute to Rita Hayworth" is the first national benefit of the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Pierre. Princess Yasmin Aga Khan, Miss Hayworth's daughter, will serve as general chairman. President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan will be the honorary patrons, and Count and Countess Frederic Chandon will be the benefactors. Film clips of Rita Hayworth's movies will be shown. Cocktails will begin at 7:00 p.m., followed by dinner at 8:00. Tickets range from \$500 to \$1,000. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call (212) 581-7370.

This evening at 8:00 Yale University will sponsor "From This Moment On/Yale Salutes Cole Porter at Carnegie Hall," featuring works by several of America's top composers and a medley of Cole Porter songs sung by Lena Horne. Tickets are \$15. 154 West 57th Street. An after-theater supper with the cast will be held on the Starlight Roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Tickets for the performance and supper are \$500. Park Avenue at 50th Street. For information, call (212) 772-7431.

21 Sotheby's hosts a cocktail reception and auction of pieces created by students of the Isabel O'Neil Studio Workshop in collaboration with such well-known designers as Mario Buatta, Michael de Santis and Ruben de Saavedra. The evening begins with cocktails at 6:00, followed by a silent auction at 7:30 with dinner and dancing afterward. Tickets for the black-tie reception and auction are \$50, \$150 for the entire evening. 1334 York Avenue. For information, call (212) 348-2120.

Lenox Hill Hospital will host its annual spring benefit at the Gershwin Theatre, featuring a preview performance of *Singing in the Rain* at 8:00 p.m. Tickets range from \$100 to \$200. 1633 Broadway. For information, call (212) 794-4507.

To celebrate its 36th anniversary, Just One Break will host the annual Tiffany Feather Ball in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Pierre. Cocktails begin at 7:30 p.m., followed by dinner and dancing. Tickets are \$200, and proceeds will aid this job placement agency for the disabled. Fifth Avenue at 61st Street. For information, call (212) 725-2500.

22 "The Night of the Wildflowers" is the theme of the National Wildflower Research Center's benefit dinner-dance at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Lady Bird Johnson and Helen Hayes serve as chairmen for this black-tie affair, and Bill Blass, Oscar de la Renta, Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller and Barbara Walters are among the members of the benefit committee. The cocktail reception begins at 7:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 8:30 and dancing to the music of Vince Giordano and the Nighthawks. Tickets range from \$300 to \$1,000. Park Avenue at 67th Street. For information, call (212) 288-1551.

23 The Rockefeller University Founder's Ball will be held this evening at the Founder's Hall library at Rockefeller University. Mrs. Vincent Astor and Mrs. David Rockefeller will be the honorary chairmen. Mrs. Samuel P. Reed, Mrs. Sid R. Bass and Mrs. Gordon P. Getty will chair the event, and Mr. and Mrs. Steven C. Rockefeller, Jr., will be the junior committee chairmen. Cocktails at 8:00 will be followed by dinner and dancing at 9:00 under a tent on the Esplanade. Tickets are \$1,000. 1230 York Avenue. For information, call (212) 765-5130.

31 Le Louvre des Antiquaires in conjunction with Guy Laroche perfumes, will present "Autour du Parfum," an exposition of 350 fragrance-related objets d'art from major museums and private collections. Among the works on view are 17th-century silver pieces and 18th- and 19th-century scent burners. Through September 15. Two place du Palais Royal, Paris.

JUNE

3 The Mount Sinai Medical Center hosts a special performance of *Singing in the Rain* at the Gershwin Theatre at 8:00 p.m. A pretheater dinner will be held at Tavern on the Green; Mary Tyler Moore will serve as honorary chairman. 5:30 p.m. cocktails precede dinner at 6:15. Tickets are \$200. 1633 Broadway; Central Park West at 67th Street. For information, call (212) 650-6976.

6 The Center for Inter-American Relations will hold its fifth annual spring party at Tavern on the Green this evening. Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller will serve as chairmen. Cocktails begin at 7:30, followed by dinner and dancing at 8:30. Central Park West at 67th Street. For information, call (212) 765-0850.

The New York City Ballet hosts its annual spring gala this evening, featuring a preview performance of a new Jerome Robbins ballet. The 8:00 benefit follows cocktails on the Terrace of the New York State Theatre. A champagne supper ball takes place on the Promenade after the show. Oscar de la Renta will chair the black-tie event, along with Mrs. Ahmet Ertegun, Mrs. Samuel P. Reed and Mrs. William P. Rayner. Tickets are \$350 to \$1,000. Lincoln Center. For information, call (212) 870-5676.

—Maura Kinney

FOOD

Continued from opening page

high as 200. At Doubleday on Fifth Avenue, manager Paul Kozlowski confirms that Zagat was the store's number-one-selling restaurant guide during a recent month, beating out even Mimi Sheraton's 500-page tome. The Zagats themselves are expecting 1985 sales to be as high as 40,000—a remarkable number for a book whose distribution remains virtually all word-of-mouth.

The guide had its beginnings in Europe some 20 years ago. It was in the early 1960s that Tim and Nina Zagat—then newlyweds—moved to Paris under the patronage of Tim's employer, the old-line law firm Hughes Hubbard & Reed. "A lot of the heavy client entertaining fell to me," recalls Tim, whose name is actually Eugene. "In no time we were eating out five and six days a week—it was a movable feast."

With Tim given carte blanche access to Paris' best and Nina studying cooking at the famous Cordon Bleu, the couple soon began keeping an informal checklist of the restaurants they had tried, comparing their own assessments with the authoritative Michelin and Gault Millau ratings. "We started it for ourselves, really," says Nina, "but after a while began passing along our list to friends and colleagues." Though the Zagats haven't resided in Paris since the late '60s, they continue to update their Paris restaurant survey annually through regular visits and "deep-throat" contacts. Tim refers to the two-sided handout, with its 0-3 ratings and ultratense comments, as "the single best sheet in existence on Paris restaurants."

After resettling in Manhattan in the early 1970s, the Zagats joined a convivial food- and wine-tasting group, which eventually prompted them to start a New York restaurant guide. The first came out in 1979—a one-page roster of 75 restaurants rated by the 100 or so members of their food and wine society.

Three years later the couple discovered they were hand-tabulating more than 200 question-

naires in their Central Park West apartment and giving away triple that amount in completed surveys. "It was Nina who finally suggested we at least try and make some money out of what was still essentially a hobby," Tim says. "Maybe we could sell a little booklet and write off a few meals. We didn't exactly expect to make a killing or take on the city's big-gun critics."

But momentum carried the day. Though they have yet to incorporate and still work out of their apartment, the Zagats—who now use a computer to organize their survey—seem poised for the start of a regular Zagat cottage industry. In addition to individual book sales at \$7.95 apiece, the Regency Hotel has begun offering the guide to VIP guests as an added amenity. A blue-bound, gold-edged deluxe edition suitable for corporate imprints is also available this year: the well-connected Zagats have marketed it to contacts at Citibank, Bloomingdale's, Morgan Stanley, Charles P. Young Company (which has ordered 3,000 copies) and several big law firms for distribution to clients, customers and staff members. There is talk of a separate composite survey for food emporiums, caterers, wine shops and mail-order catalogs, and Tim even hints that a major magazine has expressed interest in publishing a nationwide Zagat directory, or regional ones for various cities.

Despite their willingness to branch out, the Zagats are strongly opposed to enlarging either the guide's diminutive format or its selective voting. Says Tim: "We have to preserve the insider, clubby feeling the survey enjoys—otherwise it will begin to look like all the other overblown guides." Yet even a club has its limits. "Somebody wrote in suggesting that all of the Zagat reviewers get together once a year for a big dinner," he confides, somewhat uneasily. "What a nightmare that would be." Spoken like a man who truly knows the passions of 1,000 critics.

—Allan Ripp



LE RÉGENCE

Restaurant de l'Hôtel

PLAZA ATHÉNÉE

Paris

Déjeuners

Dîners * Ambiance Piano

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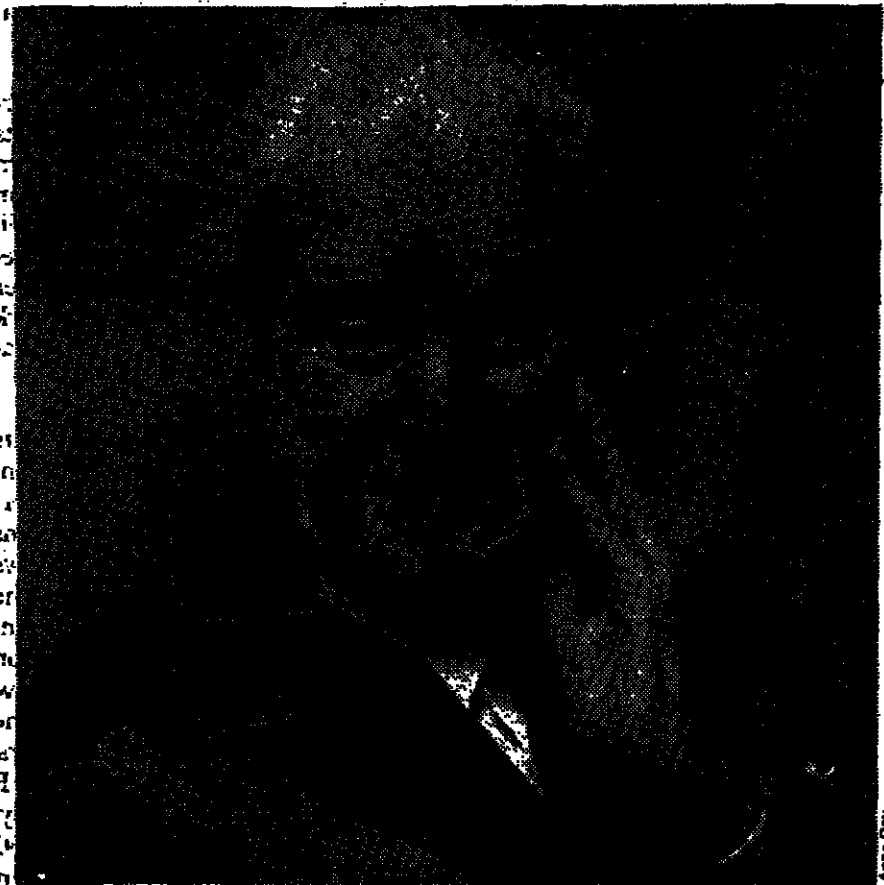
In New York: 37 East 64th Street

STYLE

THE MAN WHO CAUGHT THE RICH AT PLAY

Jerome Zerbe's Sutton Place apartment in New York is much like him: elegant and full of memories. Its shelves contain a hundred volumes of 20,000 black-and-white photographs he took between 1933 and 1973. There are pictures of debutantes on sweeping lawns, of Grace Kelly on an early date with Raimier, of Jimmy Cagney celebrating New Year's Eve, Hedda Hopper clowning with Cary Grant and Brenda

great beauties of the 1930s and '40s often look foolish and ungainly to our eyes. But the Brenda Frazier who stares from Zerbe's scrapbooks looks fresh and innocent and beautiful, like someone who could step from the pages of *Vogue* or *Harper's Bazaar* tomorrow. Part of this, no doubt, stems from Zerbe's reputation for never having kept an unflattering photograph: no crow's feet or wrinkled necks here.



For 40 years, Jerome Zerbe's camera captured nightlife in high society.

Frazier as the girl of the year. Zerbe, now 80, is credited by many with having invented, in the 1930s, a new form of photography, one that flourishes today in *People* magazine and *Women's Wear Daily*. He made an art form of candid shots of society people and movie stars in the most private of their public moments. Before Zerbe there were no such photographic records of the rich and famous at play. Like many revolutions, this one resulted from a confluence of technology and sociology. The perfecting of the flashbulb (long since outmoded by the strobe) and faster films allowed photographers to work indoors, in relaxed, unposed settings. And Zerbe was, as he puts it, "an insider looking out," not, as he describes one of today's society columnists, "a secretary... looking in" at what passes for society.

There is a special quality to Zerbe's photographs. In old movies and other archives the

Zerbe did not set out to create a new art form. He was born into a socially prominent family in Cleveland, where his father was president of a coal company. He attended the Salisbury School and Yale, where his teachers told him he had a talent for drawing and encouraged him to continue his studies in Paris. His goal then was to become a portrait painter in the mold of a John Singer Sargent.

The Great Depression mandated Zerbe's return to Cleveland. He started taking pictures for a new Cleveland magazine, *Parade*. By the time it folded, Zerbe, as the magazine's society editor, had established his reputation for a unique kind of photography. He and his camera were invited everywhere. Women who once might have adhered to the maxim that their names should be in newsprint only at birth, marriage and death lined up to be photographed by him. Zerbe's photographs caught the eye of Harry Bull, then *Town & Country's*

editor, who bought a few. When *Parade* folded, Zerbe headed for New York to seek fame and fortune. He ran into Harry Bull on the street and was hired to photograph parties for *Town & Country* at \$150 a month.

Soon Zerbe had another job; he arranged to take parties of his friends to the new Rainbow Room atop Rockefeller Center. He would photograph his socially prominent friends, and the pictures would be supplied to society pages. For this, Zerbe would be paid \$75 a week, and, of course, there would be no tab for his elegant dinners. To celebrate, Zerbe stopped by El Morocco for a drink and was promptly hired to do the same thing for that nightclub, for an additional \$75 a week. John Perona, the owner of El Morocco, soon demanded Zerbe's undivided loyalty. "Perona told me," says Zerbe, "that what I'd save in taxi fares not going to the Rainbow roof would mean I'd be making more money."

For the next five years, between 1933 and 1938, Zerbe and his camera spent almost every night at El Morocco, introducing friends, eating, drinking and snapping photographs. "Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt used to come to El Morocco with a pile of hatboxes," he recalls. "She'd put on one different hat after another, and I'd photograph her in each." Mrs. Vanderbilt might not return to El Morocco for weeks, but she would still adorn the society pages, photographed on "different" evenings in El Morocco.

After wartime service as a Navy chief photographer, Zerbe returned to New York as society editor of *Town & Country*. But mostly he took pictures. He had the Jergens Lotion account and convinced his socialite friends they should appear in ads promoting the hand cream. Zerbe photographed the wedding of "Babe" Cushing Mortimer to William S. Paley and snapped Jacqueline Bouvier as a debutante. He photographed Firestone weddings and considered the coming-out party of Anne and Charlotte Ford the greatest spectacle he'd ever attended. Katherine Hepburn posed for a fashion shot on the lawn of Zerbe's Connecticut home, and Winston Churchill walked down to the edge of a beach in Jamaica so that Zerbe could pose him against the sunset.

All that has changed now. Zerbe says there is no society left, and so he wouldn't be interested in taking pictures. "At half the parties you see in *WWD*," he says, "the people wouldn't go, there wouldn't even be a party if they thought there wasn't going to be a photographer." Nonetheless, his pictures remain to jog our memory or encourage our fantasies of an earlier era. A Boswell with a camera, Zerbe has created a vivid record of a way of life gone by.

—Don Rosendale

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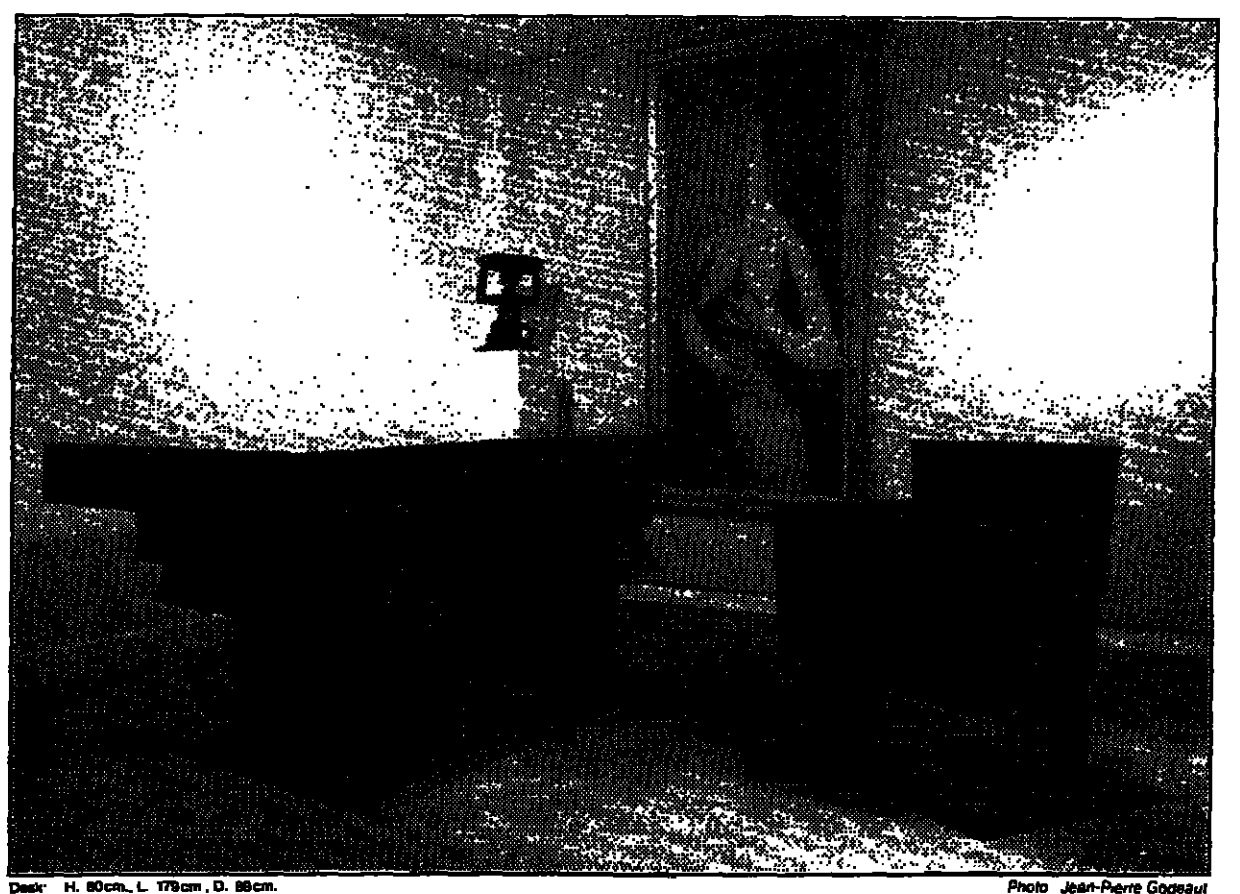
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MARIA DE BEYRIE GALLERY



Desk: H. 80cm, L. 170cm, D. 80cm.
Chair: H. 75cm, L. 67cm, D. 60cm.

Photo: Jean-Pierre Godard

Exceptional desk in dark pickled oak by Pierre Legrain, with its chair, which formerly belonged to the writer Maurice Maeterlinck, circa 1926.

The desk itself is a very beautiful object, a true museum piece in which Legrain's art stands out as a signature. (From the *Cahiers d'Art* 1928).

The heavy, iridescent, pickled oak sculptural object dominated the house of the writer Maurice Maeterlinck du Gard. Massive and robust, it symbolizes African art through the prism of Cubism. It is a perfect example of Pierre Legrain's art, a piece of furniture that goes well with the main works of the 1920s: "Les Femelles d'Avignon," a sculpture by Brancusi, a helmet mask from Gabon (i.e. the former collection of Paul Guillaume and Jacques Doucet). The external rusticity of this desk is only a better symbol of African art. Pierre Legrain's works were often unique, especially created for such personalities as Madame J. Tardieu, Monsieur Pierre Meyer or the Viscount of Noailles.

23, rue de Seine 75006 Paris - France tél. (331) 325.76.15

In the U.S., Suite 1200, 145 East 57th St.

HERE & THERE

Continued from opening page

of both celebrating and preserving the breathtaking variety of wildflowers that annually casts a rich embroidery across her native Texas and beyond. Abetted by a roster of Upper East Siders whose social and financial clout is awesome even in a city awash with benefit committees, Lady Bird is bringing her cause to the Seventh Regiment Army on May 22 for a onetime gala evening that includes, for \$600, \$1,000 or \$2,000 a couple, dinner, dancing and—of course—an extravagant display of wildflowers.

For a First Lady who left Washington a legacy of tulips and a federal highway beautification program, and who in the process pointed the way for future First Ladies to champion a single civic cause, the National Wildflower Research Center is a logical next step. But when Lady Bird talks about wildflowers, the images that come first to mind are of her childhood in East Texas. "Nature has always been my relief and pleasure and joy," she says. "I grew up close to Caddo Lake, and I spent a lot of time alone walking

out through that mysterious country. There were winding sandy roads that had gnarled cypress trees dripping with Spanish moss. There were black-eyed Susans and wild roses on the fences in spring, and there were bluebonnets covering the hills, with Indian paintbrush sparking them up like lipstick on a woman."

For all their natural beauty and the poetry so often evident in their nomenclature, wildflowers from Cinnabar Ladies' Tresses to Maiden Blue-eyed Mary have been taken for granted or thoughtlessly cleared as developers cut through the countryside. In her native Texas Lady Bird was saddened particularly to see state roadsides cleared of wildflowers, and public displays of "store-bought" flowers installed in shopping malls rather than the wild sprays of color indigenous to the surrounding land. In 1969, back from Washington, she established an annual prize, complete with barbecue party and live country music, for highway maintenance men who did the most to help preserve roadside wildflowers. It was with her

gift of 60 acres of land on the Colorado River in Central Texas near Austin, as well as \$125,000 (matched by Laurance Rockefeller), that the National Wildflowers Research Center was finally established. Its purpose, says Lady Bird, is twofold: "We want to encourage use in the landscape of plants, flowers and trees; and we want to maintain a clearinghouse to answer questions about what is being done where—the agricultural schools, the botanical gardens and so forth."

In the small talk that signals an interview's end, Lady Bird says she'll soon be visiting her daughter Lynda Robb in Virginia, who with husband Chuck has made her a grandmother three times over. She says she's 72 and seems not to mind that at all. She seems glad to be free of the difficult burden that history capriciously imposed on her, though she doesn't say that. And she seems, despite the round-the-clock company of the Secret Service agents who are vestiges of that history, despite the tour buses rolling by the ranch, to be very much alone. But she seems, as she has throughout her public life, to keep a bright light within: of strength, of spirit, of a rare, transcending grace.

—Michael Shnayerson

Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture

Wednesday, May 15, 1985 at 7 p.m.
Catalogue #5882, \$15 or \$17 if ordered by mail.



Paul Gauguin, *Conversation Tropiques (Negresses Cansant)*, signed and dated 87, oil on canvas, 24 1/2 x 29 1/2 in. (61.5 x 76 cm.) To be sold on May 15 at Christie's in New York.



Georges Braque, *Violon et Verre*, signed on the reverse, painted in 1914, oil on canvas, 25 1/2 x 36 1/2 in. (64 x 92 cm.) To be sold on May 15 at Christie's in New York.

Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture (Part II)

Thursday, May 16, 1985 at 2:30 p.m.
Catalogue #5886, \$15 or \$17 if ordered by mail.



Jean Metzinger, *Portrait de Suzanne Phocaf*, signed, oil on canvas, 39 1/2 x 28 1/2 in. (100 x 73 cm.) To be sold May 16 at Christie's in New York.



Barbara Hepworth, *Hand Sculpture (with strings)*, carved and polished cherry wood with string, 29 1/2 in. high (70.5 cm.) To be sold on May 16 at Christie's in New York.

Impressionist and Modern Drawings and Watercolors

Thursday, May 16, 1985 at 10:30 a.m.
Catalogue #5884, \$14 or \$16 if ordered by mail.



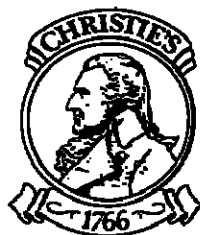
Edgar Degas, *Femme Nue, Le Pied Appuyé sur une Banquette*, stamped with signature (L. 658)—with atelier stamp (L. 657) on the reverse, drawn circa 1894, charcoal and pastel on paper, 35 1/2 x 22 1/2 in. To be sold on May 16 at Christie's in New York.



Fernand Leger, *Deux Personnages*, signed with initials and dated 29, brush and India ink on buff paper squared for transfer, 20 x 12 1/2 in. (50.8 x 32 cm.) To be sold May 16 at Christie's in New York.

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Fully illustrated catalogues are available through Christie's Publications
Dept. AI, 21-24 44th Avenue, Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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These exhibitions are on view in New York from May 9 through May 14.
For further information, please contact
Michael Findlay or Nancy Whyte at 212/546-1171.



CHRISTIE'S
NEW YORK

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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May 10

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible]

ACROSS

99 A "Juarez"
star and
family
02 "Stormy
Weather,"
composer
83 Curve
04 Cierbourg
05 MAYa, e.g.
07 J.F.K. and
L.B.J.
08 Hard
09 Ending for
gate or boat
10 Direction for
Doris
13 "Friendly"
pronoun
14 Prefix for trust
or thesis
17 Director
Richter: 1888-
1978
21 Bart or Belle
22 Family
famed Italian
priest
24 Drowsy one
27 Sandal part
28 Bygone
29 MAYten or
MAYeng
30 Slick
31 Hawk's haunt
32 Popularizer of
"Mule Train"
33 Radiator sound
34 Participated in
35 Tarts thief
36 Almond willow
37 Between
A.S.T. and
C.S.T.
38 Frenia
39 Ancient
Briton's
chariot

DOWN

- 3 City on the Allegheny
- 4 Trattoria offering
- 5 "— Girls,"
- 6 1957 Gene Kelly film
- 7 Bond rating
- 8 W.W. II weapons
- 9 Whistlers outside hotels
- 0 A concern of a seamstress
- 1 Within: Comb. form
- 2 Coups for Congress

Reviewed by John Gross

That some 35 years later he should have been briefly but spectacularly caught up in myth-making

"BUT IT'S FUN, MOM! YOU OUGHTA TRY IT SOMETIME!"

[illegible]

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; sp-spartly cloudy; r-rain;
sh-showers; sn-snow; sl-sleazy.

A 15x15 crossword puzzle grid with 121 numbered squares. The grid is filled with black squares, and the numbers 1 through 121 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The numbers are arranged in a pattern that suggests a specific theme or story.

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

DOWN

112 One
Jotik
113 Loc
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118 Wal
dec
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about the bogus Hitler diaries is an irony that hardly need be labored. But then in "Imagining Hitler" Alvin H. Rosenfeld argues that "The Last Days of Hitler" itself was a book calculated to excite myths as well as dampen them. Through its heightened language, the magnetism with which it invested its subject and the skill with which it conveyed a sense of demonic power, it gave "the clearest indication that Hitler would survive his own death."

Yet could it have been otherwise? A Hitler without his demonic aspects — Chaplin's Great Dictator, Brecht's Arturo Ui — would simply not have been Hitler. He played on the deepest fantasies of power and cruelty and fulfilled them to an unparalleled degree. No amount of scholarship, or debunk-

[illegible]

ing, is likely to stop such a career from exerting
horrid fascination

A thriving branch of the Hitler industry includes works of fiction, ranging from books by established authors — George Siemer, Beryl Bainbridge — to pulp thrillers and curiosities such as Richard Grayson's "With Hitler in New York." "Imagining Hitler" is a forceful survey of this material, by an author who has written an admirable study of Holocaust literature, "A Double Dying"; few of the

The mildest offenders are those novelists such as Richard Hughes who have attempted a reconstruction of possible episodes in Hitler's life but who, by concentrating on his early years, have contrived to draw the sting from the subject — to present "Hitler without victims," as Rosenfeld puts it. At the other extreme are numerous examples of pornographic kitsch, most disturbing in their implications.

The twisted sexuality that is a feature of the subliterature can also be found in more respectable books — "Sophie's Choice," for instance, and "The White Hotel" — although "respectable" hardly seems the word for them in light of Rosenfeld's restrained but devastating dissection. Strimling, speaking, neither William Styron nor D.M. Thomas belongs in "Imagining Hitler," since they deal with more general Holocaust themes, but it would be pedantic to complain of their inclusion; and only novel to which Rosenfeld devotes an entire chapter, George Steiner's "Portage to San Cristobal de A.H.," is one in which Hitler makes a vociferous

Or perhaps one should say "Hitler," since Rosenfeld makes it clear how much of an unhistorical construct the character bearing Hitler's name in this novel is. And while he recognizes the book's literary merits, he also points out its parallels with cheap thrillers about hunting down Nazis—or worse.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times

THIS IS A GREAT GOLF HOLE... ONE OF THE BEST IN THE WORLD...

THE FAIRWAY IS LINED WITH BEAUTIFUL OAK AND PINE TREES...

THE WHITE SAND IN THE BUNKERS SPARKLES IN CONTRAST TO THE DEEP SHADES OF THE GREEN...

BEFORE I PLAY A HOLE, I ALWAYS FLATTER IT!

I HAVE A MEETING
 I HAVE A BASKETBALL GAME
 I HAVE A DATE
 AND I'LL HAVE SECONDS
 WRITTEN BY PHILIP K. DICK

COOKIE, MEDICAL STUDIES PROVE THAT SMOKING KILLS

IT NOT ONLY KILLS THE SMOKER BUT THOSE AROUND HIM

ALSO, IT'S EXPENSIVE, MESSY AND UGLY

SO WHY DID YOU EVER START?

TO BE POPULAR

LEVAR

HOOT WALKER

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AW, CUMON, PET--

NO!!

WE CAN'T SPEND MORE MONEY THAN WE EARN

I BLAME MARGARET! THAT HER VIOLENCE - ITS HER WHO PUTTING INTO HER HEAD

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WIZARD OF ID

FORTY-TWO PERCENT OF OUR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ARE ILLITERATE!

IT WON'T BE LONG NOW

BEFORE WHAT?

BEFORE WE CAN DO AWAY WITH CENSORSHIP.

DAVE COVERLY

YOU DON'T HAVE TO GO UP TO MY ROOM WITH ME, TESS! I'M OKAY!

ARE YOU SURE?

MEANWHILE AT THE HOTEL SWITCHBOARD

MRS. BISHOP'S ROOM DOES NOT ANSWER! WOULD YOU LIKE TO LEAVE A MESSAGE, SIR?

BRIMLEY EDWARDS

THE HOTEL

GARFIELD

IT WAS NICE SEEING YOU AGAIN, JUP?

WE MUST DO THIS AGAIN!

YEAH, LET'S HAVE LUNCH...

ABOUT TEN THOUSAND YEARS FROM NOW!

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Illustration by P. J. R. R.

Via Agence France-Presse May 10
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

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Close Prev.			Close Prev.			Toronto May 10			Winn. Low Close Change		
Shir Dorey	139	139	Kellogg	310	305	Canadian stocks in AP			3728 Molson B	516 1/2	15 1/4 +
Shir Land	129	129	Power	140	140	4238 Rogers A	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	4780 Hiram A	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Kowalski Steel	142	142	4238 Rogers B	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram B	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers C	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram C	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers D	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram D	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers E	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram E	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers F	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram F	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
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Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers J	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram J	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers K	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram K	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
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Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers M	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram M	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
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Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers Q	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram Q	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
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Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers T	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram T	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
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Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers X	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram X	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers Y	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram Y	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers Z	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram Z	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AA	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AA	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AB	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AB	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AC	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AC	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AD	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AD	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AE	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AE	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AF	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AF	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AG	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AG	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AH	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AH	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AI	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AI	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AJ	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AJ	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AK	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AK	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AL	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AL	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AM	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AM	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AN	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AN	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AO	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AO	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AP	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AP	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AQ	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AQ	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AR	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AR	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AS	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AS	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AT	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AT	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AU	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AU	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AV	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AV	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AW	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AW	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AX	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AX	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AY	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AY	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers AZ	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram AZ	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BA	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BA	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BB	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BB	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BC	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BC	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BD	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BD	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BE	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BE	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BF	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BF	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BG	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BG	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BH	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BH	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BI	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BI	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BJ	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BJ	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BK	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BK	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BL	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BL	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BM	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BM	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BN	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BN	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BO	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BO	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BP	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BP	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BQ	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BQ	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BR	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BR	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BS	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BS	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BT	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BT	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BU	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BU	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BV	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BV	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BW	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BW	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BX	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BX	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BY	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BY	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers BZ	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram BZ	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CA	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CA	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CB	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CB	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CC	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CC	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CD	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CD	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CE	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CE	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CF	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CF	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CG	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CG	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CH	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CH	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CI	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CI	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CJ	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CJ	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CK	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CK	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CL	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CL	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CM	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CM	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CN	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CN	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CO	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CO	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CP	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CP	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CQ	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CQ	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CR	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CR	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CS	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CS	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CT	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CT	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CU	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CU	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CV	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CV	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CW	51 1/2	1 1/2 +	5145 Hiram CW	125 1/2	1 1/2 +
Shir Pines	115	115	Steel Brewery	142	142	4238 Rogers CX	51 1/2	1 1/2 +			

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SPORTS

Black Hawks Gain On Oilers, Flyers Take Lead With Victory

United Press International
CHICAGO — Jack O'Callahan scored one goal and set up another one Thursday night, helping the Chicago Black Hawks snap the Edmonton Oilers' playoff winning streak with a 5-2 decision.

Edmonton leads 2-1 in the best-of-seven Campbell Conference final, which is scheduled to continue Sunday at Chicago Stadium. The Oilers had won 12 straight games in Stanley Cup competition, including nine straight this season.

In the other National Hockey League playoff game, the Philadelphia Flyers downed the Quebec Nordiques 4-2, to take a 2-1 lead in the Wales Conference finals.

After the Black Hawks' victory in Chicago, O'Callahan said, "We deserve to be here. There still are four teams left in this league. We didn't get here by any fluke."

Before Thursday's game, that was questionable. The Hawks lost the first two games by a total of 16-5, including an opening 11-2 defeat. But back in Chicago, the Hawks used tight defense and crisp passing.

O'Callahan's assist in the third period illustrated his point. Standing in his own end, O'Callahan flipped the puck to Denis Savard at center ice, and Savard scored on a breakaway with a backhand shot past goalie Grant Fuhr. The goal gave Chicago a 4-2 lead, and was followed by Troy Murray's empty-net goal.

The Hawks took a 2-0 lead in the first period, and both goals came on brilliant assists. O'Callahan scored at 5:01 on a pass from Rick Paterson that went past three Oilers. Steve Larmer took a pinpoint

pass from Darryl Sutter to score one minute later.

"I think they got a lot of breaks," Edmonton Coach Glen Sather said. "They were playing the first game in front of their fans. Perhaps we were a little uptight when the game started. Then we made a couple of mistakes and we were down, 2-0."

Edmonton pulled within 2-1 when Jaroslav Pomazal scored his first goal of the playoffs at 11:14 of the second period. Sutter came up with his ninth of the playoffs at 14:20 to give Chicago a 3-1 lead. Mark Messier of the Oilers made the score 3-2 with a goal at 3:07 of the final period before Savard's score at 7:57 ended the threat.

Black Hawks goalie Murray Bannerman stopped 33 shots to earn his first victory over Edmonton. He also got an assist on the empty-net goal.

Chicago center Bill Gardner injured his right knee in the first period.

Philadelphians 2
In Philadelphia, the defense was the key to the Flyers' victory. "I just wanted to survive the night," said Doug Crossman, who with his compatriots on the back line was a tower of strength after Brad McCrimmon, the team's best defenseman this season, separated his shoulder in the first five minutes. "We knew we couldn't be carrying the puck down the ice all the time, not that our defense overhandles the puck anyway. We let the forwards take it and get most of the offensive play going."

"With Brad out," said Brad Marsh, "a lot of the forwards look over more of the defensive load. All we had to do was protect the middle and in front of the net, not rush the puck or go into the corners. They took care of all that."

The Flyers grabbed a 1-0 lead on a power-play goal by Murray Craven at 12:13 of the first period. But they already had lost to the Oilers, who were checked into the boards from behind by Walt Paiment. He will be out for the rest of the playoffs.

Only 21 seconds after Craven scored, Peter Stastny passed from behind the net to Alain Cote in the slot. He got only a piece of the puck but it was enough to elude goalie Pelle Lindbergh to make it 1-1. With 66 seconds remaining in the session, Quebec's Pat Price passed off the sideboards and the puck eluded Todd Bergeron, who was manning the right point on a Philadelphia power play. Dale Hunter picked up the pass and fed Brent Ashton, who put in a 25-foot wrist shot.

The Flyers shut down Quebec the rest of the way. They tied it only 1:41 into the second period when Joe Paterson connected on a short wrist shot.

Alain Cote, left, is congratulated by Nordique teammate Anton Stastny after his first-period goal against the Flyers.



Mancini Denies Report That He Plans to Retire

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Ray (Boom Boom) Mancini, a former World Boxing Association lightweight champion, on Friday denied a published report that he was retiring from boxing.

"As of now I'm not retired," Mancini said. "When I make the announcement, I'll do it the right way."

The retirement story appeared in Friday's editions of the Daily News.

Mancini told The Associated Press he was leaving for his hometown of Youngstown, Ohio, that he was being interviewed for a "Cosmopolitan" magazine story by the co-author of the Daily News story.

The fighter said that while he was waiting for the magazine story, he was looking for a fight. "If I can do things like this for Cosmo, I'll retire," he said.

Mancini said he had spoken to his manager, Dave Wolf, about offers for fights. "I told him I had offers for three different title fights," Wolf said.

Mancini hasn't fought since he lost a 15-round decision to Livingstone Bramble on Feb. 16 at Reno, Nevada, in a bid to regain the share

of the 135-pound class championship he lost to Bramble when he was stopped in the 14th round at Buffalo, New York, on June 1, 1984.

Mancini, 24, who has a record of 29-3, with 23 knockouts, won the title on a first-round knockout of Art Frias on May 8, 1982, and defended it four times before losing to Bramble.

One of Mancini's title defenses ended in tragedy. Duk Koo Kim of Korea lapsed into a coma after being knocked out by Mancini in the 14th round on Nov. 13, 1982, and died several days later.

The second loss to Bramble is still being appealed to the WBA by Wolf because a trace of an illegal substance in Bramble's system was revealed by a post-fight urinalysis.

Mancini's retirement has been anticipated since the second loss to Bramble.

"I ain't coming back, I'm almost sure of it now," he said then. "But I just want to know if I can still practice the self-denial a fighter must have."

The Daily News story quoted Mancini as saying, "I don't want to train anymore. I don't want to get banged around at this stage of the game. I have used boxing. Don't worry, I'm not going to let boxing use me."

'Year of the Big Man' In the NBA's Draft

By Sam Goldaper
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — General managers have estimated that the sixth choice in last year's National Basketball Association draft could have been purchased by another team for \$250,000.

This year, Scotty Stirling, the league's vice president for operations, once a general manager himself, estimated that each of the first seven choices has become "virtually priceless."

Stirling's evaluation of the increased worth of the selections was based on the league's first-ever lottery Sunday that will involve the seven teams that failed to make the playoffs and the June 18 draft that will include Patrick Ewing, Wayne Tisdale and Benoit Benjamin.

"All three have the potential of creating a great impact on those teams," Stirling said. "Also, there are now seven teams rather than two involved in deciding which team will get the first draft choice. The value of the top picks have increased in value each year by the continued entry of top underdogs, who have virtually assured top drafts in recent years."

After Tisdale and Benjamin decided to forgo their final year of college eligibility and join Ewing as eligible for the draft, Jack McCloskey, the Detroit Pistons' general manager, said smilingly, "I hope all three wind up with Western Conference teams."

Sunday's lottery for the seven teams that failed to make the playoffs will determine the first seven draft choices.

What can the teams that are not in the lottery do?

"I'm sure every general manager has been doing the same thing I have," McCloskey said. "We're all trying to buy or trade ourselves into the lottery, but nothing is happening. No one is listening to anything until after the order of the seven top picks is determined."

The Knicks, the Atlanta Hawks, the Indiana Pacers, the Golden State Warriors, the Sacramento Kings, the Los Angeles Clippers and the Seattle SuperSonics will be the participants in Sunday's lottery.

There is no doubt that Ewing will be the first player chosen. Whether Tisdale goes ahead of Benjamin will be determined by the needs of the teams with the second and third choices.

Who will follow them?

"Color this draft the Year of the Big Man," said Marty Blake, who operates the NBA's scouting service. "With the fluke happening that the Houston Rockets won the coin toss two straight years and got

to pick Ralph Sampson and Akeem Olajuwon, our records show that most teams get a chance to draft a center on the first round about every 15 years."

"You're lucky when you get one or two top centers in one draft. But this is the year of the center. At least six centers will go on the first round in the upcoming draft."

Besides Ewing, the 7-foot Georgetown All-American, there are Benjamin, the Creighton 7-footer, Joe Kleine, 7-0, of Arkansas, Jon Koncinski, 7-0, of Southern Methodist, Uwe Blab, 7-2, of Indiana, and Terry Cadeaux, 6-8, South Alabama, and Bill Wennington, 7-0, of St. John's.

"There is a lot of likely first-rounders who might have been centered in college who will wind up playing the big forward," Blake said.

Blake, after months of scouting, said it was too early for him to list his top 10 choices. But the consensus of general managers and coaches was that after Ewing, Tisdale and Benjamin, such a list would include Koncinski, Kleine, Ed Pinckney, 6-9 1/2, Villanova; Keith Lee, 6-10, Memphis State; Keith Malone, 6-9, Louisiana Tech; Detlef Schrempf, 6-9 1/2, Washington, and Xavier McDaniel, 6-7, of Wichita State. Depending on the needs of the first 10 teams, Chris Mullin of St. John's might sneak in as the first guard.

O'Grady Takes First-Round Lead In PGA Tourney

The Associated Press
IRVING, Texas — Mac O'Grady shot an 8-under-par 63 to take a one-shot lead Thursday after the first round of the Byron Nelson Classic.

O'Grady, 34, now in his third season of PGA Tour activity, matched his best performance earlier this year with a third-place finish in the Las Vegas Invitational. He has failed to finish in his last four starts, missing the cut twice and withdrawing from two other events.

Andrew Magee one-putted 11 times and had a share of the lead until he bogeyed the 17th hole and finished with a 64, one stroke back. He was followed by Mike Holland, with a career-best 65.

The group at 66, five under par, included Mike Nicolette, Jodie Mudd, Bob Wrenn, John Cook and Peter Oosterhuis.



The Flyers' Brad McCrimmon, left, trips up Brent Ashton and sends him flying.

The Great Talent of Shawon Dunston: It's a Question of Refining the Power

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Last week at 10 o'clock one morning, under a gray sky and with the flags on the Wrigley Field center-field scoreboard crackling in the sharp, wicked wind off Lake Michigan, the Cubs' only rookie practiced turning the double play at second base before 37,275 empty seats.

It was still more than three hours before game time. And only the rookie and the infield coach, Ruben Amaro, and a few other early birds were on the field. He is a highly prized freshman, one who has been thrust, over a veteran, into a key starting position on a team that is counting on him to help win a National League pennant, its first in 40 years.

Shawon Dunston, the 22-year-old shortstop, was working on his double-play pivot. "Otherwise," said Manager Jim Frey, watching from the dugout steps, "he might get killed out there."

Dunston has also run into the third baseman who was about to catch a pop-up that Dunston mistakenly thought was his, made three errors in four innings in one game, taken unnecessary chances running the bases, and been overager at bat. After one 0-for-5 day, he lay awake all night wondering what it took to get a hit in the big leagues.

But none of the misuses in the field has cost the team a game so far, and some spectacular plays — making that beautiful, difficult play of going into the hole at shortstop, and another of flying behind second base to snare a shot and getting the runner at first — have saved runs.

His daring on the base paths has also opened scoring opportunities for the Cubs, and a few of his hits have been timely aids on the path to a victory. "He shows flashes," said Frey. "If he learns to be consistent, he could become one of the greatest shortstops in the game and one of the most exciting players."

Lon Rosenbaum, the Hall of Fame shortstop and now a Cub infielder, said, "Dunston has the strongest arm of a shortstop I've ever seen — I'm not saying the most accurate, I'm saying the strongest."

Professional baseball people seem to agree that Dunston has immense talent — speed (he runs the 90 feet from home to first base in the remarkable time of 3.7 seconds), aggressiveness, great range and the powerful throwing arm in the field, and an ability to make contact at the plate. Said Frey, "He's got some pop in his bat. I say 'some' right now. Down the road, he could hit 15 to 20 homers a season." He is a great threat as a base stealer.

Professional baseball people also agree that all this talent must be harnessed.

Frey pointed out that Darryl Strawberry, with whom he worked when he was the Mets' batting coach, struggled early in his rookie year, and so did Willie Mays.

Wearing a turtle-neck sweatshirt under his blue Cubs' jersey to ward off the morning chill, Dunston, lean and quick at 6 feet, 1 inch and 175 pounds (183 meters, 79 kilos), took one after another from Amaro, who stood near the second-base position.

The day before, in the first of a two-game series against the Giants, Dunston was involved in several double plays and double-play possibilities, and he again had frightened the Cub brass by the way he confronted the hard-sliding base runners.

"They've been knockin' him off his feet," said Frey. "He's throwing right into the runner. See, Ruben's now trying to get him to slide toward right field, get set and throw hard."

This is part of the hard-ball education of Shawon Dunston, who is out of Thomas Jefferson High School in Brooklyn, and the No. 1 pick in the 1982 amateur free-agency draft. That was a tribute to his ability and potential, especially considering that the No. 5 selection in that draft was Dwight Gooden, who throws strikes.

Dunston had spent the last three years in the minor leagues. In 1982, at Sarasota in the rookie league, he batted .321, fourth in the league, and stole 32 bases, best in the league. The next year he moved up to Quad Cities in the Class A team, where he hit .310 and stole 58 bases. In 1984, he was up with Midland in Double A, and batted .329 with 38 stolen bases when he was assigned to Iowa, the Cubs' top farm team. He did not burn up the league, hitting .233 with 9 stolen bases in 61 games.

And so in the spring of 1985, an important decision had to be made by Cubs officials: Should Dunston be elevated to the Cubs' regular shortstop position, or should he be assigned to Iowa in Triple A for more seasoning?

About a week before this season was to begin, a decision was reached. "Shawon," Jim Frey told him, "you're our starting shortstop."

Last season's starter at shortstop, Larry Bowa, who is 39 and in his 15th season in the majors, hit .223 with just 17 runs batted in and only two RBI after the All-Star break.

"In the minors," said Bowa, who has watched and assisted Dunston, "they let the fundamentals slide a little with Shawon. He was so talented that they let him play in the minors and didn't want to tinker with him much."

Amaro watches Dunston now and tries to calm him down. "I tell him he's always on the third count," Amaro says. "You field in three counts. Count one is to catch the ball. Count two is to plant your feet and position yourself to throw. And count three is throwing. Sometimes Shawon forgets about counts one and two."

Sometimes Dunston forgets to bring his bare hand close to the glove on a ground ball, and there has to be a hurry to pull it out of the glove, and throws hurriedly, Amaro reminds him.

At bat, Dunston has been more concerned about "not embarrassing himself," said Frey, and thus not taking confident cuts. In Pittsburgh recently, Frey noted that Dunston, a right-handed batter, was taking the first pitch every time at bat. The opposition pitchers had also noticed and were just laying it in and getting ahead of him on the count. Before going to the plate one day against the Pittsburgh Pirates, Frey said

to Dunston, "Shawon, if the first pitch is in there, swing."

Shawon did, and doubled.

Bowa was one of Dunston's idols when Shawon was growing up in Brooklyn. Bowa grumbled, and though he said, "I know I can't play in the middle of the diamond forever," he is used to playing.

"I had a scrapbook and I kept a lot of the Phillies pictures in it," said Dunston. "I loved the Phillies, and I loved Larry. He was such a great defensive player. When I first saw him in spring training, I was awed."

Dunston wasn't happy to see Bowa's nose out of joint, but Dunston understood that he still had his job to pursue.

He is pleasant, polite and eager to say the right thing. He credits his teammates for helping him in his early going and credits his parents — "I'm crazy about 'em" — with establishing a foundation for him to maintain confidence and a sure sense of himself.

His parents, Jack and Brenda Dunston, raised three children — the other two are Bryant, 25, who is in the Army, and Kindra, 21, a secretary in a law office in Manhattan.

"When I signed with the Cubs," said Dunston, "I



Shawon Dunston: Still needs reminders.

told my mother that she had worked long enough. She didn't have to work any longer."

His signing bonus was about \$100,000, a tidy sum for a 16-year-old. He is now earning about \$40,000, close to the big-league minimum.

Jack Dunston drives a limousine. After the 1983 season, he drove Darryl Strawberry to a dinner in New York, where he was to receive a rookie of the year award.

Shawon went along for the ride, sitting in the back seat with Strawberry. "Is it hard up there?" Shawon asked him about playing in the majors. He recalled that Strawberry said: "The good ones are always consistent. Most of the time, anyway. Everybody's not perfect."

And Dunston remembered that when Frey told him in spring training that he was going to be the starting shortstop, he thought two thoughts: first, "Here's my chance, go relax and play," and second, "How would it feel to make a mistake in front of 40,000 people?"

It didn't take him long to find out.

In the Cubs' first game of the season on April 9, the home opener against the Pirates, he made a throwing error in the fifth inning. He batted in the next inning, and when he walked to the plate he received applause. "I was surprised," he said. "It was a good feeling." He responded with a single to right field off Rick Rhoden, his first in the major leagues.

In the following days he found it unbelievable that he was where he was. "Imagine," he said, "throwing out Andre Dawson on a ground ball. God, I used to watch him all the time on television. And Pena, and Pete Rose, and Schmidt."

And sometimes, around second base, when there's a break in the action, they say hello to him. Do they call him "Rook"? "No," said Dunston. "They respect you for being up there. And they're human beings. They know I have a name. They call me Shawon."

Giants Edge Past Cubs in 12th Inning

United Press International
SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Giants have scored only one run in their last 25 innings, but they made it stand up for a victory

Thursday by defeating the Chicago Cubs, 1-0, in 12 innings at Candlestick Park.

Manny Trillo hit a run-scoring single with two out in the 12th, enabling the Giants to snap their string of 24 scoreless innings.

Pinch hitter Rob Deer hit a two-out single to center off reliever Warren Brusstar and Brusstar then hit Dan Gladden with a pitch to put runners on first and second. Trillo followed with a single that

just cleared the glove of shortstop Larry Bowa.

Bowa, who entered the game in the ninth inning, appeared in his 2,153rd game at shortstop, tying the National League record of Rabbit Maraville.

The victory went to Scott Garrels, who pitched four innings and gave up just one hit.

The Giants, frustrated twice earlier when a botched squeeze bunt attempt and some foolhardy base running lost them scoring opportunities, loaded the bases with one out in the 11th but failed to score when Chris Brown hit into a double play.

Scott Sanderson went the first nine innings for the Cubs, scattering eight hits, walking one and striking out nine. Hammaker

pitched the first eight innings for the Giants, allowing only three hits.

Padres 1, Pirates 0
In San Diego, Mark Thurmond tossed a three-hitter and Tim Lincecum singled home the game's only run in the seventh inning to lift the Padres to victory. Thurmond went the distance and allowed just three singles, one by Marvell Wynne and one by Bill Almon. Mike Bielecki gave up six hits and took the loss.

Cardinals 5, Dodgers 4
In Los Angeles, first baseman Greg Brock committed two errors in the 10th, enabling St. Louis to defeat the Dodgers. Neil Allen was the winner after blowing a save opportunity in the ninth. Ken Dayley pitched the 10th for his first save.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Leaders

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Herr, STL	27	107	16	37	.346
Murphy, PHI	26	106	16	37	.346
Cruz, CIN	26	107	16	37	.346
Garvey, SD	26	113	18	39	.345
Villaverde, PHI	25	92	12	32	.348
Vidal, SD	24	100	15	33	.338
Wolcott, MON	26	92	11	31	.327
McGee, STL	26	92	12	33	.329
Woolfolk, PIT	25	92	11	31	.327
B Russell, LA	24	94	9	21	.228

Runs: Murphy, Atlanta, 22; Sanderson, Chicago, 16; Gladden, St. Louis, 11; Herr, St. Louis, 10; 4 are tied with 7.

RBI: Murphy, Atlanta, 22; Gladden, Philadelphia, 17; J. Clark, St. Louis, 17; Morand, Chicago, 17; 4 are tied with 16.

Hit: Garvey, San Diego, 29; Cruz, Houston, 27; Herr, St. Louis, 27; Murphy, Atlanta, 25; P. Porter, Cincinnati, 21; Villaverde, Philadelphia, 21.

Debut: Dwyer, San Diego, 9; Ray, Pittsburgh, 17; Wolcott, Montreal, 17; Frey, Cincinnati, 8; T. Lincecum, San Diego, 8; Villaverde, Philadelphia, 8.

Trips: Dwyer, San Diego, 3; McGee, St. Louis, 24; 1 are tied with 2.

Home Runs: Murphy, Atlanta, 10; Dawson, Montreal, 10; Morand, Los Angeles, 10; Strawberry, New York, 10; Cruz, New York, 5; Garvey, San Diego, 5; J. Clark, St. Louis, 5; St. Louis, 5; Lincecum, St. Louis, 5; L. Russell, St. Louis, 5; Gladden, St. Louis, 5; 1 are tied with 2.

Strikeouts: J. Lincecum, Philadelphia, 21; Villaverde, Los Angeles, 21; Frey, Cincinnati, 21; Seis, Cincinnati, 21; Sutcliffe, Chicago, 21; Seis, Cincinnati, 21; Sutcliffe, Chicago, 21; Seis, Cincinnati, 21; Sutcliffe, Chicago, 21; 4 are tied with 21.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Seis, CIN	26	106	16	37	.346
Prichard, ALE	24	100	15	33	.338
Frederick, DET	26	107	16	37	.346
Frederick, DET	26	107	16	37	.346
Frederick, DET	26	107	16	37	.346
Frederick, DET	26	107	16	37	.346
Frederick, DET	26	107	16	37	.346
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Strikeouts: J. Lincecum, Philadelphia, 21; Villaverde, Los Angeles, 21; Frey, Cincinnati, 21; Seis, Cincinnati, 21; Sutcliffe, Chicago, 21; Seis, Cincinnati, 21; Sutcliffe, Chicago, 21; Seis, Cincinnati, 21; Sutcliffe, Chicago, 21; 4 are tied with 21.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Major League Standings

ART BUCHWALD

Which Side Are You On?

WASHINGTON — People are constantly asking me for the Reagan administration ever comes to me for personal advice. Up until last week the answer was "no."

But, lo and behold, the other day I received a letter that was in the form of a poll. It said the president wanted to know where I stood on the controversial issues of the day. I was urged to answer the list of unbiased questions that were enclosed.

Some of them weren't easy, such as, "In the 1970s funds were cut off for development of the MX missile, causing our strategic defenses to become dangerously obsolete while the Soviets escalated their weapons buildup. Do you support continued U.S. efforts to modernize our strategic defenses by funding this weapons system?" I was instructed to check off one of three boxes: "yes," "no" or "undecided."

I had no problem with that one. But the next one was a mind-bender. "Should the U.S. continue research and development of a space-based missile defense system to give the United States protection we do not now have against a Soviet nuclear attack?"

I took a gamble, and entered "yes."

The question that followed also required tremendous concentration. It said: "Do you agree with the Democrats who say the Soviet/Cuban efforts to supply pro-Soviet governments in Central America pose a direct threat to U.S. security?"

I tried to figure out what answer the president would want to hear, and on a hunch said "no."

By this time I was perspiring. Ideological tests always get me nervous.

"Should the United States continue providing support to people in Central America who are fighting for their independence from Soviet-backed Marxists?"

I put a big black X in the "yes" box so the president wouldn't miss it. Then came the question that made me think the president might

be considering me for the job as his Secretary of the Navy. "The Soviets have amassed the largest naval force in the world and have increased the number of submarines patrolling the U.S. coast. Should the U.S. Navy receive more funding to replace our aging sea force and build more Trident nuclear submarines?"

I called up a friend who works at the Pentagon for advice on how to answer the question.

"Oh," he said. "You got one of those Republican fund-raising letters too."

"What do you mean fund-raising?" It says the president wants to personally know where I stand on the issues of the day. He probably wants to make me the new U.S. ambassador to Germany.

"If you read the letter closely you'll see it was sent out by the Republican Party and you're supposed to endorse your check with the answers."

"Are you trying to tell me the president isn't interested in my opinion?"

"He probably doesn't even know you sent the letter. And he may never know unless you send the Republicans a whopping check."

"I was hoping he was considering me for his new budget director," I admitted, "and the questions were just to see if I was a team player. Why did they write to me?"

"The Republicans probably bought your name for 5 cents from a credit card company."

"It's not fair to make someone answer a bunch of tough questions on national defense and then ask for money for the party."

He said, "It was either P.T. Barnum or Richard Viguerie who said, 'There's a sucker born every minute.'"

"Just in case you're wrong and the president wants me to be National Security Adviser after Pat Buchanan pushes Robert McFarlane out the window, what should I answer to the question on our need to replace aging subs with Trident nuclear submarines?"

He said, "The answer is 'yes' but that's still a secret. So for heaven's sake don't tell anyone you spoke to me."

By Kathleen Hendrix

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Breytenbach, South Africa's leading Afrikaans poet, was found guilty of terrorism in 1975 and served seven years of a nine-year sentence, much of it in solitary confinement, in Pretoria and Capetown maximum-security prisons, before being released in 1983.

Earlier in 1975, he had entered South Africa under a false identity from France (where he had been living as an expatriate), bearing with him a manifesto crafted by anti-apartheid militants in Europe.

Once in South Africa, he attempted to connect with underground contacts, realized he was under surveillance and tried to leave; he was then arrested. After his release from prison, he returned to France and immediately recorded his prison memoirs, or "confessions," in English, his second language, dictating them into a tape recorder, partly, he said later of that method, out of an obsessive need to talk.

Breytenbach, 45, is soft-spoken, sad-faced, the gentlest of men. His manner is courteous and unpretentious. Compassion, patience and tolerance seem built into his demeanor. They are not the attributes of a weak man. If he is anything, he is hard, truly tough.

Breytenbach is harsh in his judgments, often delivered with mordant wit, and dire in his predictions about South Africa, "a world of madness" that will probably not change without bloodshed. In Los Angeles recently, he came down hard, and relentlessly loving, when he talked about South Africa's people, his people. He was no less hard on himself, but unapologetic.

He has been burned, he says. Any guilt he had about being a white South African was "burnt" out of him in prison; any contradictions about whether his politics stemmed from ideology or personal friendship were likewise "burnt away," destroyed, so that he makes no distinction any longer between the private and public self; there is a "zone of death" in



Breytenbach: "I consider myself an African of South African origin."

him where his own humanity "has been burnt off, where the grass will not grow," that makes him recognize the humanity "of the other guy."

He is an Afrikaner, one of that white ethnic group that created the modern, fundamentally racist state. His use of the Afrikaans language, with which that state is so intimately associated, is a source of both pride and humiliation to many of his white countrymen, it has often been said. He has turned what is uniquely theirs against them.

If he is a traitor to this people, his elder brother, whom Breytenbach has called "my brother John Wayne," is a hero, a general in the South African army, commander of its anti-guerrilla unit. They see each other as dangerous enemies. Breytenbach said, but he spoke of the "cement of affection" that persisted for a long time in his family despite the tensions. And yes, he said, he thinks he and his brother still love each other.

"I think so, yes. Love is like language... You love some people no matter how horrible they may be, the way you love a language, however much it's been misused."

Breytenbach went to France in 1961 with the expectation of returning soon to South Africa. Instead, he met and married Yolande Ngo Thi Hoang Lien, a Vietnamese-born French citizen.

Africa's Immorality Act. For years, along with his public stance against apartheid, it was a reason why his country would not permit his return.

He was an exile then, a word that to him connotes a lamentable state of self-pity, backward-looking, suspension. He does not call himself an exile now. That period, he said, ended when he went back in 1975.

"I consider myself an African of South African origin, using Afrikaans as my first language and continuing my life elsewhere in Europe, accepting that that peculiar South African experience will always be there in my mind, coloring my way of life, coloring my perceptions."

He has not come easily to that sense of himself. He concludes now that the anti-apartheid political militants who recruited him in Paris also exploited and manipulated him. He will discuss it only in general terms.

Beyond the suffering, prison was a maiming, tainting experience, he said.

He hallucinated, he despaired, he broke. He was left with what he sometimes refers to as "the ruins of my mind," but he held on to his sanity.

"What is central is the fear of losing the sense of 'I' or of the self. That is what sanity is. Because she is non-white, their marriage was a violation of South

about... I had the strange experience of suddenly turning around and saying to myself, 'But who the hell do you think you are to be so concerned about what's happening to you?' I realized I had a very blunted opinion of myself. I think once you can turn around and see yourself in that sense, realize that it's not all that important and let go of yourself... you survive in prison."

If he has a function now, he said, it is "to try to raise the tone of reflection about matters such as this — what is the real nature of politics, of expendability, the real ethics of a person working within that system?"

If he is not optimistic about South Africa's future, it is the near future that he is talking about. He seems certain that apartheid will be overturned, saying, "Time, you may say, is black."

Whites, despite the fact they hold the power, are in a sense on the sidelines, irrelevant to South Africa's future, he said. It will be determined by blacks.

"You can't blame a white South African for being entirely conditioned by what he grows up in. He's blind. One thing I'd like to get across to white people," he said, "is that we don't realize to what extent we ourselves are being blinded, diminished by the privileges that have been given to us, as it were."

PEOPLE

Springsteen to Marry

Bruce Springsteen, 35, the tireless rock performer and author of the hit song "Born to Run," is to marry Julianne Phillips, 25, a native of Lake Oswego, Oregon. It will be the first marriage for both. William and Ann Phillips said their daughter, a model and actress, met Springsteen backstage at one of his Los Angeles concerts six months ago. They were introduced by her agents. "We're very proud to have Bruce Springsteen in our family," Mrs. Phillips said. "He's just gentle and down to earth and lovable."

Betty Ford followed her husband to the White House, but her life story is coming to television first. The ABC television network says her autobiography, "Times of My Life," being developed as a TV movie. David Wolper, executive producer of "Roots" and "The Thorn Birds," has acquired the rights to the book, which describes Mrs. Ford's battles with breast cancer and alcoholism and her early romance with the football star Gerald Ford.

Empress Zita, widow of Charles I, the last emperor of the Austro-Hungarian empire, celebrated her 93d birthday this week. She traveled from Zizers, Switzerland, where she lives in a house for the elderly run by Franciscan nuns, to Belgium for a private celebration with relatives.

A book by Bill Adler titled "Romantic and Nancy: A Love Story," excerpted in the June issue of Good Housekeeping, tells the story of how President Ronald Reagan and his wife met. The book, to be published this summer by Crown Publishers, recounts how, in 1949, the Hollywood Reporter printed a list of known Communist sympathizers in the movie business, including Nancy Davis. It was a mistake and probably referred to one of the four other actresses using the name Nancy Davis, but the future Mrs. Reagan was worried. The director Mervyn LeRoy said he would talk to Reagan, then president of the Screen Actors Guild, and reported back that Reagan promised that the guild would defend Davis. "I think it would be better if he explained it to me himself," said Davis, who had never met Reagan.

LeRoy arranged the meeting. Reagan called the next day for a dinner date. The rest is history.

The actor Jack Nicholson was set to begin shooting a film sequel to "Chinatown," in which he played the Los Angeles private investigator Jake Gittes, when Paramount Pictures stopped the project. The company had already spent \$1.5 million in preproduction costs on the film, "Two Jakes," with a screenplay by Robert Towne, who won an Academy Award for his script for "Chinatown." But Towne reportedly thought Robert Evans, who produced "Chinatown," was "misguided as Nicholson's co-star and told the studio about his feeling. A spokeswoman for Paramount confirmed the movie had been shelved.

Jean-Luc Godard, the French film director, has asked his Italian distributors to stop showing his controversial film "Je vous salue Marie" (Hail Mary) in Rome, a French Catholic organization, Chretien-Medias, said. Godard, whose new film "Detective" was shown Friday at the Cannes film festival, announced his decision in a letter to Father Jean-Michel de Falco, head of the organization. Chretien-Medias quoted Godard as saying he wanted screenings stopped "in and around the bishop of the Holy Father." Pope John Paul II has deplored the film, which has provoked protests from Catholics in Italy, France and Switzerland. The film, a modern version of the story of the virgin birth, portrays Mary as the teen-age daughter of a petrol station manager.

Robert Pollak, 30, a Czech-born artist, has finally received permission to fly to 100,000 victims of the Los Angeles earthquake in London's Hyde Park. The Royal Parks Authority originally rejected the project, but the British arts minister, Lord Gower, intervened and urged that it be given the green light. "He considered it an acceptable form of art, although an unusual form," Gower's assistant, John Dowling said. Pollak, who is hoping the floating bridge will resemble Claude Monet's watercolor paintings, hopes to launch the bridge on May 20 or 21 — for only half a day.

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